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ABSTRACT

The "Test Development Notebook" is a resource designed for the preparation of tests of literal comprehension for students in grades 1 through 12. This volume contains 200 multiple-choice cloze exercises taken from textbooks in science, and the accompanying answer key. Each exercise carries the code letter of the section to which it belongs. The code letter is followed by the difficulty level of the passage as determined by application of a readability formula. Supplemental, small-print codes on the exercises give additional passage information as explained in SPPED Form 86, the "Handbook." The "Handbook" is the guide to the "Test Development Notebook," and users should review it before starting to work with the multiple-choice cloze exercises in this volume. (Author/BW)

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FORM 81 S

TEST DEVELOPMENT NOTEBOOK

Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises TEXTUAL DOMAIN Science

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Revised 1977

TM 830 060

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Divisions of Research and Evaluation
Albany, New York 12234

1976

SPPED: System for Pupil and Program Evaluation and Development

TEST DEVELOPMENT NOTEBOOK

Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Division of Research
Albany, New York 12234
Revised 1977

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Individuals or institutions wishing to use the Test Development Notebook should contact the Bureau of School and Cultural Research, New York State Education Department, Albany, New York 12234, regarding conditions for use.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preparation of the Test Development Notebook was initiated in 1974 by Robert P. O'Reilly, then Chief of the Bureau of School and Cultural Research, New York State Education Department. Participants in its development were: Production--Jean Corigliano, Joan Heffler, Shelly Sternbach, and Susan Weiner; Research--Paul D. Hayford, Steven J. Kidder, Ruth Salter, R.T. Schuder, Ronald Streeter, and Gerlach van Gendt.

When first printed in 1976, the Test Development Notebook contained 1,496 Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises including over 1,000 with passages taken from textbooks for grades 1 through 10. In 1977 a number of the exercises in the Textual Domain were revised, and the domain was expanded with the addition of 229 exercises from texts for grades 11 and 12.

Paul D. Hayford, Assistant in Education Research, and Ruth Salter, Associate in Education Research, in the Bureau of School and Cultural Research, were responsible for the revision of the exercises and, with Linda Rennells, Consultant, for the review and editing of the additions.

The additional exercises were prepared by 15 teachers in the East Syracuse-Minoa, Jamesville-DeWitt, and West Genesee School Districts under a Title IV-C Grant received by East Syracuse-Minoa for a Demonstration Project on Integrating Reading into Content Areas. Starr Canestraro, Instructional Coordinator for the East Syracuse-Minoa Central Schools, arranged the summer workshop where training in the construction of the Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises was provided by Mr. Hayford. Teacher participants were: Louis DiMento, Peter Fantinato, Gerald Kelly, Irene Marquart, Ida Nesheiwat, Bruno Puetzer, Jr., Patricia Santulli, James Slowik, Lawrence Sollitt--East Syracuse-Minoa; Joseph Culhane, Lloyd Jerauld--Jamesville-DeWitt; Judy Carpenter, David Crawford, Lynn Davis, Patricia Flynn--West Genesee.

Secretarial service for the revision and expansion of the Notebook was provided by Vicki Noble and Nancy Wait.

USER INFORMATION

This Test Development Notebook is a resource designed for the preparation of tests of literal comprehension for students in grades 1 through 12. It contains 1,725 Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises with passages taken from four domains or types of material students read--the Textual Domain, the Citizen Domain, the Consumer Domain, and the Reference Domain. The Textual Domain encompasses textbooks in the five major content or subject-matter areas--Reading/Literature, Language Arts, Social Studies, Science, and Mathematics. The Citizen Domain covers Newspapers and News Magazines. The Consumer Domain includes advertisements and packaging, bulletins, consumer magazines, and the like. The Reference Domain takes in test instructions, instructional magazines, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other reference works.

The Test Development Notebook is divided in nine sections as follows:

Section		Code	Exercises
Textual Domain:	Reading/Literature	R	425
Textual Domain:	Language Arts	LA	200
Textual Domain:	Social Studies	SS	260
Textual Domain:	Science	S	200
Textual Domain:	Mathematics	M	200
Citizen Domain:	Newspapers	N	120
Citizen Domain:	News Magazines	NM	120
Consumer Domain		C	100
Reference Domain		Rf	100

Each section has its own cover page and an index showing the number of exercises by level of difficulty. As the Notebook is unbound, the sections may be readily separated and placed in individual ringbinders or file folders to facilitate test assembly and storage.

Each exercise carries the code letter of the section to which it belongs. The code letter is followed by the difficulty level of the passage as determined by application of a readability formula. Exercises at each difficulty level are numbered sequentially. Thus, R 15-6 in large print in the upper right corner of an exercise indicates that the exercise is from the Reading/Literature section (Textual Domain), that it is at difficulty level 15, and that it is the sixth Reading/Literature passage at that difficulty level.

Supplemental, small-print codes on the exercises give additional passage information as explained in SPPED Form 86, Test Development Notebook, Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises: Handbook. The Handbook also describes the Multiple-Choice Cloze format, explains the difficulty levels, suggests test designs for various evaluation purposes, discusses scoring, and outlines test assembly procedures.

The Handbook is, in short, the guide to the Test Development Notebook, and users should review it thoroughly before starting to work with the Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises. Users will also need SPPED Form 85, Test Development Notebook, Answer Key for Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises. The Answer Key has nine sections, corresponding to the nine sections of the TDN, i.e., Reading/Literature, 85R; Language Arts, 85LA; and so forth.

Number of Exercises by Difficulty Level

TEXTUAL DOMAIN: Science (S)

Total Exercises: 200*

Level	Exercises	Level	Exercises
1		17	18
2		18	11
3		19	5
4		20	11
5	12	21	10
6	4	22	11
7		23	9
8	3	24	11
9	3	25	8
10	5	26	8
11	4	27	6
12	9	28	
13	9	29	4
14	11	30	
15	6	31	4
16	13	32	5

*Taken from science texts, grades 3-12. The difficulty level goes to 32 on the science exercises.

A force is used in _____ a ball. You use _____ whenever you pump the _____ and turn the wheels of a _____ . Forces are acting all of the _____ . These forces are often the _____ of things we see every _____ .

Each moving thing _____ because something is pushing or _____ it. We say that a _____ is acting on it. A force is any push or pull.

○
1. felling
2. puzzling
3. throwing
4. packing

○
1. telephones
2. zoos
3. knocks
4. causes

○
1. paramecium
2. substance
3. light
4. force

○
1. pole
2. day
3. crow
4. spy

○
1. queens
2. pedals
3. facts
4. sailors

○
1. wants
2. moves
3. crops
4. buzzes

○
1. helicopter
2. fisherman
3. turkey
4. bicycle

○
1. grabbing
2. pulling
3. telling
4. breaking

○
1. south
2. time
3. stone
4. joy

○
1. nitrogen
2. caterpillar
3. force
4. paramecium

Have you felt the pull of _____ on you? Most of the _____ you do not notice this _____ . Sometimes you do. You can _____ this pull when you are in a _____ elevator or on a _____ ferris wheel. You will _____ the pull of gravity most of all when you _____ down.

Gravity is a force of the _____ acting on you. It _____ you toward the center of the earth.

1. gravity
2. motion
3. science
4. nitrogen

1. large
2. mad
3. milky
4. different

1. lion
2. ice
3. time
4. business

1. notice
2. chop
3. plant
4. frighten

1. mama
2. pull
3. captain
4. magic

1. send
2. fall
3. sneeze
4. stay

1. notice
2. seize
3. bump
4. change

1. electromagnet
2. earthworm
3. earth
4. water

1. fast
2. rubber
3. touchy
4. strong

1. pulls
2. thumbs
3. shovels
4. swallows

Earth rotates once in about 24 _____ . So does Mars. In _____ a day and a _____ on Mars are about half an _____ longer than on Earth.

In _____ ways a day on Mars must be like a _____ on Earth. The Sun _____ . The land becomes warm. At the Mars _____ it may become about as _____ as a spring _____ on Earth.

○
1. hours
2. feeds
3. reaches
4. hotels

○
1. deer
2. danger
3. village
4. day

○
1. work
2. fruit
3. snow
4. fact

○
1. marks
2. ships
3. shouts
4. shines

○
1. night
2. heel
3. smell
4. surprise

○
1. king
2. snowstorm
3. coral
4. equator

○
1. inn
2. hour
3. apple
4. aim

○
1. marshy
2. scary
3. warm
4. eager

○
1. yellow
2. some
3. hungry
4. dear

○
1. experiment
2. talk
3. day
4. cowboy

People have found that the _____ has flat land and _____ . Most of the moon's _____ is dry. There is _____ air, no water, and _____ food. Men will have to _____ along water, food, and _____ things to carry air when they _____ on the moon.

The _____ of the moon is _____ when the sun shines on it. The surface is cold during the night.

1. ○
   1. cause
   2. ball
   3. moon
   4. father

2. ○
   1. trails
   2. mountains
   3. tools
   4. curtains

3. ○
   1. gill
   2. force
   3. surface
   4. moisture

4. ○
   1. snowy
   2. weak
   3. no
   4. new

5. ○
   1. low
   2. no
   3. rich
   4. red

6. ○
   1. park
   2. take
   3. slap
   4. hide

7. ○
   1. special
   2. orderly
   3. happy
   4. brown

8. ○
   1. match
   2. button
   3. fit
   4. land

9. ○
   1. energy
   2. cocoon
   3. weight
   4. surface

10. ○
    1. flashy
    2. hot
    3. shadowy
    4. little

Each kind of plant and animal _____ best in a certain kind of _____ . Fish live best in _____ fresh water. They can _____ the things they _____ . Could fish live as _____ on the shore as in the _____ ?

Not all living things can _____ what they need in the _____ kinds of places. This is _____ of the reason why they can live in one place but not in another.

1. 1. wraps
   2. lives
   3. obeys
   4. stores

2. 1. swiftly
   2. purely
   3. well
   4. kindly

3. 1. metal
   2. path
   3. jet
   4. place

4. 1. water
   2. bee
   3. mouse
   4. sign

5. 1. rich
   2. orange
   3. bent
   4. cool

6. 1. burn
   2. lift
   3. roll
   4. get

7. 1. get
   2. comb
   3. help
   4. rent

8. 1. light
   2. purple
   3. red
   4. same

9. 1. need
   2. hate
   3. ride
   4. melt

10. 1. copper
    2. plenty
    3. talk
    4. part

There is calcium in milk, and _____ comes from cows. How do _____ get calcium? They get it from _____ they eat. Where do the _____ get it?

There is _____ calcium in the soil. Some of it _____ down into the ground and _____ water underground. Some calcium _____ into the roots of _____ . What happens to minerals that the _____ take in through their roots?

1. hay
2. turkey
3. milk
4. soup

1. sandwiches
2. cows
3. tribes
4. flats

1. crowns
2. monkeys
3. towns
4. plants

1. cabins
2. flashes
3. chairs
4. plants

1. observed
2. cooled
3. dissolved
4. experimented

1. soaks
2. races
3. climbs
4. shops

1. joins
2. sends
3. markets
4. hugs

1. screams
2. laughs
3. soaks
4. drowns

1. plants
2. brooms
3. circles
4. pilots

1. threads
2. plants
3. fellows
4. names

In summer the forest is _____ and wet. There is a _____ forest smell. Everything is _____ . The trees grow tall and _____ the smaller plants.

Some _____ have mostly evergreen trees. _____ trees keep their _____ all through the year. The _____ of some evergreen trees are _____ needles. Needles are long and _____ .

○	1. immediate 2. lost 3. poor 4. cool	○	1. Evergreen 2. Excited 3. Angry 4. Contented
○	1. complete 2. special 3. sure 4. plain	○	1. leaves 2. stoves 3. gazes 4. suits
○	1. green 2. empty 3. clean 4. forward	○	1. circles 2. kittens 3. shouts 4. leaves
○	1. sense 2. spring 3. shade 4. swirl	○	1. lost 2. swept 3. called 4. delighted
○	1. forests 2. horns 3. bundles 4. aunts	○	1. grassy 2. thin 3. wide 4. flowery

The roots of the birch _____ are able to live in _____ wet soil. They hold the _____ in the ground. They _____ take in the water the _____ needs.

The stem or _____ of the birch tree _____ the water from the _____ to the leaves. It _____ holds the leaves up to the _____ .
Food for the tree is produced in the leaves.

○
1. honor
2. surprise
3. pen
4. tree

○
1. parade
2. dollar
3. trunk
4. coin

○
1. swiftly
2. tightly
3. very
4. sadly

○
1. carries
2. hurries
3. chases
4. sews

○
1. bud
2. home
3. tree
4. syllable

○
1. teachers
2. roots
3. kettles
4. pans

○
1. yesterday
2. also
3. kindly
4. worse

○
1. coldly
2. sadly
3. lately
4. also

○
1. push
2. camera
3. tree
4. hunt

○
1. space
2. sunlight
3. substance
4. fossil

Sea animals are wonderful! But you are _____, too. You, too, _____ something made of minerals _____ like limestone. Your bones and _____ ! Right now, this very _____, your body is making this _____ and is building bones and _____ with it.

Bones and _____ contain a mineral called _____ . Lime, limestone, and seashells _____ contain calcium. You get calcium from the food you eat and drink.

○
1. wonderful
2. purple
3. snowy
4. eight

○
1. goodness
2. banana
3. material
4. corner

○
1. see
2. thunder
3. build
4. stop

○
1. buds
2. teeth
3. businesses
4. tongues

○
1. almost
2. overhead
3. less
4. backward

○
1. steps
2. teeth
3. gates
4. drinks

○
1. boxes
2. pets
3. candles
4. teeth

○
1. calcium
2. experiment
3. sunlight
4. satellite

○
1. weather
2. tea
3. tribe
4. minute

○
1. beside
2. really
3. also
4. heavily

Suppose we want to know whether _____ helps plants to grow. We can _____ a simple control experiment to _____ out. Grow two plants in _____ pots. Use the same _____ of soil. Give the _____ the same amount of _____ . Keep the room temperature the same for each _____ .

Now, change one thing. _____ one plant in the _____ . Put the other plant in the dark. Which plant grows?

○
1. moisture
2. light
3. mold
4. paramecium

○
1. tips
2. plants
3. rice
4. wings

○
1. drown
2. do
3. load
4. grab

○
1. tea
2. surprise
3. water
4. honor

○
1. take
2. find
3. pack
4. give

○
1. direction
2. plant
3. flutter
4. ice

○
1. clay
2. fruity
3. bodily
4. costly

○
1. Hum
2. Sail
3. Put
4. Jail

○
1. noon
2. aunt
3. hen
4. kind

○
1. energy
2. cell
3. nymph
4. sunlight

Long before the work of Edison, other _____ had tried to find a _____ to make an electrical _____ source. Some scientists built _____ lights, but they did not _____ well. Some lights were _____ bright enough. Some cost _____ much. Some were dangerous to _____ . Others would burn _____ a few minutes.

Edison _____ all of the data from other experiments when he was planning his first electric light.

○	1. lights 2. stars 3. planets 4. scientists	○	1. not 2. proudly 3. hotly 4. dearly
○	1. way 2. jet 3. handle 4. hurrah	○	1. wildly 2. softly 3. deeply 4. too
○	1. aquarium 2. fossil 3. light 4. electricity	○	1. shut 2. use 3. knock 4. drill
○	1. electric 2. bent 3. thick 4. invisible	○	1. only 2. kindly 3. bravely 4. surely
○	1. tell 2. work 3. corner 4. pass	○	1. mowed 2. used 3. baked 4. kidded

A big space rocket goes up, _____, and up. It goes much _____ and much higher than a _____ skyrocket. It goes all the _____ into space. But the _____ rocket and the skyrocket _____ in much the same _____ . They both have rocket _____ .

A rocket engine works as a _____ engine. The rocket goes _____ when a jet of hot gases shoots from its engine.

○
1. forth
2. lightly
3. up
4. above

○
1. newer
2. sicker
3. fiercer
4. faster

○
1. precious
2. fireworks
3. handsome
4. feathery

○
1. difference
2. way
3. age
4. feed

○
1. snowy
2. space
3. ripe
4. plain

○
1. chip
2. shovel
3. tag
4. work

○
1. goodness
2. way
3. foot
4. sailor

○
1. engines
2. pages
3. dragons
4. middles

○
1. jet
2. sick
3. dark
4. stiff

○
1. up
2. softly
3. unhappily
4. west

Water often passes through soft rock before it _____ bedrock. Most of the _____ will stay on the _____ . If it keeps raining, _____ water will go down to the _____ . Soon there is a _____ of water over the _____ . More and more water may be _____ underground on top of the _____ . The place where water is _____ under the earth's surface is called the *water table*.

1. believes
2. ticks
3. reaches
4. tests

1. layer
2. bath
3. bead
4. walk

1. mold
2. gas
3. earth
4. water

1. bedrock
2. chicken
3. buffalo
4. helicopter

1. ceiling
2. horse
3. doorbell
4. bedrock

1. held
2. traded
3. cooked
4. crowded

1. stiffer
2. more
3. nicer
4. bluer

1. country
2. curtain
3. bedrock
4. helicopter

1. gill
2. nymph
3. bedrock
4. eardrum

1. torn
2. fielded
3. measured
4. found

Water moves great amounts of _____ and rock. Rivers and _____ carry tons of soil and _____ for hundreds of miles. The Mississippi River _____ over 500 million tons of _____ each year. Sometimes the _____ cannot carry all the _____ from the rains and _____ snow. The rivers overflow and _____ the land. The flooding _____ away even more soil and rock.

1. pollen
2. frost
3. heat
4. soil

1. years
2. sirs
3. groups
4. rivers

1. wounds
2. streams
3. distances
4. chickens

1. algae
2. pressure
3. kelp
4. water

1. ocean
2. rock
3. fruit
4. cattle

1. jumping
2. banking
3. drinking
4. melting

1. hides
2. moves
3. realizes
4. feels

1. rent
2. pound
3. flood
4. shut

1. dust
2. batter
3. material
4. color

1. blows
2. strikes
3. thinks
4. washes

It is very quiet during the day in the _____ forest. An anaconda moves _____ on the branches of the _____ . Mosquitoes fly around your _____ . But the stillness in the _____ forest will not last.

At _____ you begin to hear _____ animal noises. Brightly colored _____ and parrots scream in the _____ . Green crickets chirp on the _____ . Monkeys screech. Wild pigs snort. You can hear the sounds of all of these animals.

○
1. final
2. wrong
3. rain
4. late

○
1. goodness
2. silver
3. buckskin
4. sundown

○
1. richly
2. silently
3. loosely
4. completely

○
1. princely
2. many
3. yellow
4. fat

○
1. sailors
2. trucks
3. trees
4. piles

○
1. villages
2. parakeets
3. snowstorms
4. cellars

○
1. head
2. shine
3. cowboy
4. talk

○
1. drawers
2. trees
3. hooks
4. packages

○
1. rain
2. unhappy
3. ill
4. soft

○
1. ground
2. flour
3. name
4. apple

The first explorer of tiny _____ lived almost 300 _____ ago in Holland. His _____ was Anton van Leeuwenhoek. He _____ many microscopes and studied _____ tiny things.

Leeuwenhoek's microscope did not _____ like yours. When he _____ at an object with his _____ microscope, he had to _____ a needle through the _____ . Then he held it under the lens.

○
1. batters
2. worlds
3. corners
4. camps

○
1. look
2. appear
3. sneeze
4. groan

○
1. ways
2. jars
3. babies
4. years

○
1. looked
2. raced
3. threw
4. crashed

○
1. daddy
2. puppy
3. name
4. color

○
1. wrong
2. difficult
3. dusty
4. first

○
1. noted
2. made
3. reported
4. chewed

○
1. dig
2. stick
3. list
4. borrow

○
1. crazy
2. white
3. many
4. handsome

○
1. object
2. people
3. storm
4. treat

Leeuwenhoek spent much of his _____ looking through microscopes. He was _____ in everything.

Leeuwenhoek was the first to _____ how blood flows through _____ blood vessels. He _____ how a spider spins a _____ . He was the first to _____ the tiny parts of the _____, skin, and muscles. He was also the first to _____ tiny living things called _____ .

○
1. step
2. dot
3. pole
4. time

○
1. pup
2. squawk
3. web
4. signal

○
1. interested
2. spoiled
3. blown
4. oiled

○
1. rush
2. fly
3. till
4. see

○
1. see
2. warn
3. tap
4. beg

○
1. sails
2. matches
3. eyes
4. combs

○
1. blue
2. new
3. swift
4. tiny

○
1. see
2. blow
3. oil
4. dig

○
1. telephoned
2. dreamed
3. shaded
4. discovered

○
1. pollen
2. nitrogen
3. birth
4. bacteria

When you use machines, you must _____ about the job you are _____ . But you must also _____ about your own safety. _____ parts of your body should be _____ away from parts of the _____ that might injure you. _____ pieces of material are _____ thrown off by high-speed _____ . All parts of your _____—especially your eyes—should be protected when you use these machines.

○
1. write
2. think
3. sail
4. pedal

○
1. figure
2. courage
3. harbor
4. machine

○
1. doing
2. whispering
3. cornering
4. warning

○
1. Rocky
2. Helpless
3. Small
4. Important

○
1. think
2. dance
3. struggle
4. step

○
1. warmly
2. loudly
3. deeply
4. sometimes

○
1. Shy
2. Thick
3. Sixteen
4. All

○
1. machines
2. things
3. valentines
4. streets

○
1. kept
2. torn
3. slid
4. traded

○
1. gingerbread
2. body
3. family
4. hurrah

Friction cuts down on the _____ a machine can do. _____ energy is lost because _____ rub together. Friction of the _____ parts causes heat where the _____ rub against each other. The _____ can damage an engine. The _____ also wears out the _____ of machines. Stone steps are _____ worn away by people _____ on them. If steps can be worn, think what happens to parts of machines that rub together.

1. eagerness
2. ear
3. work
4. patience
5. goose

1. satellite
2. heat
3. skeleton
4. ovule
5. echo

1. Some
2. Leaky
3. Royal
4. Dim
5. Thick

1. escaping
2. soaring
3. discovering
4. expressing
5. rubbing

1. parts
2. stories
3. baths
4. mornings
5. drips

1. measurements
2. sisters
3. parts
4. monkeys
5. butterflies

1. exploring
2. blocking
3. spending
4. battering
5. moving

1. wildly
2. solemnly
3. sometimes
4. tightly
5. jealously

1. crystals
2. parts
3. booths
4. humans
5. bunnies

1. walking
2. boasting
3. wobbling
4. pitching
5. shopping

Go to the beach when the _____ is low. There are _____ to be found there.

A _____ of the beach is under _____ only when the _____ is high. When the _____ is low, this sandy _____ is a part of _____ land. Things are always _____ here. Here we can _____ many animals of the seashore. These animals can live either in the water or out of it.

1. echo
2. wingspread
3. ammonia
4. tide
5. sediment

1. nature
2. kelp
3. tide
4. astronaut
5. axis

1. touches
2. whines
3. kennels
4. treasures
5. cannons

1. trap
2. youth
3. troop
4. strip
5. hitch

1. drum
2. dessert
3. strip
4. grocery
5. sputter

1. dry
2. natural
3. unusual
4. furious
5. weekly

1. alcohol
2. water
3. epidermis
4. yolk
5. cilia

1. wailing
2. jamming
3. fixing
4. jerking
5. changing

1. geologist
2. ammonia
3. tide
4. gill
5. shale

1. wear
2. find
3. steam
4. attend
5. spend

The moon is far away from the _____ . It is almost one _____ of a million miles _____ . That is about ten _____ as far as a _____ around the earth. The _____ travels around the earth. We _____ it is a *satellite* of the _____ . If you were there on the _____ satellite, the moon, you could _____ the faraway planet earth. You would see that it is round.

○
1. earth
2. echo
3. pupa
4. underground
5. angle

○
1. geography
2. moon
3. carton
4. fairy
5. drip

○
1. painter
2. gasp
3. shade
4. quarter
5. time

○
1. decide
2. say
3. moan
4. forget
5. squeal

○
1. less
2. away
3. east
4. ashore
5. often

○
1. condensation
2. comet
3. sediment
4. earth
5. gene

○
1. trots
2. times
3. hunts
4. pities
5. showers

○
1. hornblende's
2. roundworm's
3. satellite's
4. earth's
5. stamen's

○
1. villager
2. carpet
3. hood
4. trip
5. whale

○
1. roll
2. fill
3. cover
4. balance
5. see

When you look at the _____ on a clear night, what do you _____ about? Did you ever _____ how many celestial bodies you could _____ ? Some people think they can _____ millions of stars. You _____ can see only between _____ thousand and ten thousand _____ with your unaided eye. The _____ depends on how clear the _____ is.

○	1. sky 2. sugar 3. bread 4. leak 5. restaurant	○	1. coldly 2. actually 3. heavily 4. prettily 5. mildly
○	1. plan 2. think 3. stew 4. bloom 5. dodge	○	1. chewy 2. level 3. west 4. creaky 5. five
○	1. claim 2. chant 3. bottle 4. close 5. wonder	○	1. corks 2. stars 3. births 4. yolks 5. echoes
○	1. toss 2. shoot 3. see 4. affect 5. eat	○	1. visitor 2. number 3. grain 4. shack 5. valley
○	1. starve 2. junk 3. see 4. drill 5. whack	○	1. slope 2. pupa 3. air 4. snake 5. crab

When sunlight shines into a _____ room, you can often _____ solid particles present in the _____ . These particles are so _____ that sometimes you may _____ see them until they _____ on a flat surface.

_____ a flat surface in the _____ that will not be _____ . Wipe the surface clean. _____ the dust to settle for one week. You will be able to see how much dust settles from the air.

○
1. darkened
2. dotted
3. favored
4. hardened
5. churned

○
1. spin
2. bet
3. dress
4. count
5. settle

○
1. buy
2. eat
3. see
4. hum
5. bid

○
1. Dig
2. Find
3. Ride
4. Cook
5. Comb

○
1. paramecium
2. gneiss
3. plover
4. mosquito
5. air

○
1. husband
2. pump
3. picket
4. room
5. lash

○
1. bare
2. dull
3. smart
4. small
5. brown

○
1. disturbed
2. kissed
3. twirled
4. bottled
5. supplied

○
1. hoarsely
2. bravely
3. snugly
4. firmly
5. not

○
1. Pay
2. Awaken
3. Beg
4. Balance
5. Allow

Man learned to make instruments to _____ him in his study of the _____ . He used the instruments _____ . He learned new things. He _____ records of what he _____ . He wrote books _____ about them. As he _____ these things, man was _____ an *astronomer*. Astronomers of _____ still read the books of the _____ astronomers.

○	1. bathe 2. drag 3. fight 4. help 5. space	○	1. telling 2. directing 3. growling 4. trembling 5. knotting
○	1. gates 2. skies 3. stews 4. terries 5. thunders	○	1. worked 2. did 3. improved 4. dug 5. drew
○	1. well 2. somewhere 3. tenderly 4. only 5. farther	○	1. blooming 2. describing 3. becoming 4. tilting 5. bringing
○	1. felt 2. made 3. slanted 4. burst 5. recovered	○	1. wheat 2. pleasure 3. today 4. man 5. courage
○	1. pinched 2. saw 3. turned 4. promised 5. muttered	○	1. exact 2. thin 3. early 4. waxed 5. certain

Next summer the skies will not _____ as they do _____ . You will not be _____ to see some of the _____ . Other constellations will be in _____ positions, and there will be _____ constellations for study.

The Dippers and Cassiopeia will _____ be in the northern _____ but in different _____ . Only the North Star will be in the _____ place.

○
1. flicker
2. puzzle
3. look
4. deck
5. see

○
1. regular
2. new
3. sneaky
4. bold
5. thirsty

○
1. abroad
2. aboard
3. nowhere
4. inland
5. now

○
1. ordinarily
2. separately
3. equally
4. fortunately
5. still

○
1. prompt
2. ancient
3. able
4. proud
5. furious

○
1. platter
2. sky
3. carnival
4. beast
5. engineer

○
1. wrigglers
2. antitoxins
3. constellations
4. tadpoles
5. mollusks

○
1. wagons
2. bunks
3. positions
4. villages
5. carpenters

○
1. special
2. new
3. earnest
4. icy
5. ill

○
1. same
2. latched
3. fond
4. lucky
5. sticky

Only a few years ago, much _____ was dumped into streams. _____ ran into rivers. Garbage was _____ into streams. Factories flushed _____ chemicals into bodies of _____ . At first the amount of _____ was small compared with the _____ of water. The waste was _____ throughout the water. Most of it was _____ by tiny plants and _____ . But as cities grew, the amount of waste increased. The water became polluted.

1. sperm
2. marble
3. waste
4. feldspar
5. precipitation

1. nitrogen
2. limewater
3. quartz
4. waste
5. condensation

1. Bikes
2. Planes
3. Mice
4. Wolves
5. Sewers

1. name
2. picnic
3. amount
4. shadow
5. stir

1. dumped
2. shifted
3. kissed
4. tagged
5. sobbed

1. viewed
2. spread
3. bought
4. humored
5. closed

1. alive
2. waste
3. chemical
4. frosty
5. extinct

1. pointed
2. guided
3. ground
4. destroyed
5. swung

1. brass
2. epidermis
3. calcium
4. jellyfish
5. water

1. buildings
2. shorts
3. animals
4. sleeves
5. samples

It is believed that heat can be _____ only from a place of _____ temperature to a place of _____ temperature. Hold one end of a _____ in a flame. Why does the _____ end become warm? Which _____ is heat being conducted? _____ one end of a _____ to ice. Why does the _____ end become cool? Which _____ is heat being conducted?

○
1. panned
2. padded
3. spent
4. conducted
5. baffled

○
1. fishy
2. timid
3. high
4. peaceful
5. proper

○
1. low
2. cozy
3. dim
4. cowardly
5. long

○
1. pickle
2. blanket
3. shout
4. squeal
5. nail

○
1. welcome
2. proud
3. other
4. abrupt
5. private

○
1. sparkle
2. tea
3. ramp
4. crease
5. way

○
1. Caw
2. Lasso
3. Touch
4. Break
5. Guard

○
1. dragon
2. giant
3. squint
4. nail
5. ray

○
1. other
2. famous
3. gloomy
4. fuzzy
5. fast

○
1. basket
2. soul
3. way
4. elbow
5. gym

Air pressure is caused by the _____ of air. No one _____ exactly how high the _____ atmosphere is. It may be as _____ as 100,000 miles. At _____ level, the weight of all this _____ is above you. So at _____ level the air pressure is _____ . As you rise higher through the _____, less of the _____ is above you. Thus the air pressure drops.

○
1. germ
2. aquarium
3. eardrum
4. weight
5. geology

○
1. prairie
2. kelp
3. air
4. astronomy
5. brass

○
1. blends
2. flags
3. knows
4. sobs
5. picks

○
1. fair
2. tan
3. square
4. wide
5. sea

○
1. sunlight's
2. earth's
3. energy's
4. pressure's
5. moisture's

○
1. finest
2. plainest
3. richest
4. nearest
5. greatest

○
1. simple
2. coiled
3. high
4. swampy
5. usual

○
1. gill
2. botanist
3. aluminum
4. hornblende
5. air

○
1. steel
2. half
3. plain
4. sea
5. dead

○
1. wad
2. yolk
3. combustion
4. air
5. skyrocket

A cloud that is spread out _____ near the earth is _____ a stratus cloud. Stratus _____ are thick. The sun cannot be _____ through them. Rain or _____ often falls from stratus _____ .

A thin cloud layer _____ high above the earth is _____ an alto-stratus cloud. The _____ can be seen dimly through alto-stratus _____ . These are not rain clouds.

○
1. eagerly
2. purely
3. craftily
4. luckily
5. evenly

○
1. herds
2. waters
3. threes
4. clouds
5. opinions

○
1. embroidered
2. cabled
3. added
4. squeaked
5. called

○
1. formed
2. invented
3. resolved
4. chopped
5. thrashed

○
1. clouds
2. bunkhouses
3. pageants
4. homes
5. warehouses

○
1. worn
2. called
3. returned
4. sliced
5. settled

○
1. loved
2. spent
3. combed
4. seen
5. bucked

○
1. humus
2. sun
3. pupa
4. combustion
5. constellation

○
1. hunger
2. hardship
3. snow
4. hay
5. honesty

○
1. rims
2. uniforms
3. creaks
4. clouds
5. hoots

Take a globe outdoors and _____ it in about the _____ position as the _____ . Its north pole should _____ toward the North Star.

If you do not _____ where the North Star is in the _____, find north with a _____ . Hold the globe so that its _____ pole points about halfway between _____ and a spot directly _____ .

○	1. patch 2. figure 3. wither 4. scare 5. hold	○	1. poison 2. fuss 3. cost 4. daytime 5. triumph
○	1. average 2. intent 3. slight 4. same 5. swift	○	1. spat 2. jacket 3. toss 4. compass 5. pack
○	1. earth 2. nucleus 3. pistil 4. microorganism 5. vapor	○	1. north 2. squeaky 3. leaky 4. scrawny 5. grassy
○	1. sigh 2. care 3. point 4. bask 5. pledge	○	1. north 2. cane 3. gum 4. canvas 5. copy
○	1. dress 2. bend 3. know 4. bail 5. spark	○	1. within 2. abroad 3. overhead 4. otherwise 5. anyway

The single cell, like all _____ things, takes in food. Some of this _____ is changed into living _____ . The cell grows. At _____ it is full-grown.

_____ something marvelous may happen. The _____ may begin to change and at _____ to divide in two. The _____ cell will no longer _____ . It will have become _____ new cells. This process of reproduction is called *cell division*.

○
1. sizzling
2. giving
3. rising
4. screaming
5. living

○
1. laser
2. coal
3. cell
4. atom
5. host

○
1. speck
2. basket
3. spider
4. carton
5. food

○
1. secrecy
2. pain
3. sea
4. ease
5. last

○
1. combustion
2. mica
3. graphite
4. protoplasm
5. astronomy

○
1. darker
2. older
3. poorer
4. fussier
5. louder

○
1. failure
2. hate
3. last
4. home
5. pain

○
1. wilt
2. exist
3. yawn
4. slip
5. pause

○
1. North
2. Dryly
3. Now
4. Upstairs
5. Abroad

○
1. daily
2. sure
3. gruff
4. old
5. two

Mars is a small planet. It is only half as _____ as the Earth. Like Earth, it _____ an atmosphere. But the atmosphere of Mars is _____ mostly carbon dioxide. There may be a _____ little oxygen and water. We are not _____ sure.

Mars has white _____ around its north and _____ poles. Sometimes one polar _____ on Mars looks _____ . This is so when it is _____ there.

○
1. big
2. tight
3. hairy
4. kind

○
1. caps
2. lamps
3. roofs
4. furs

○
1. tills
2. has
3. chews
4. gives

○
1. fierce
2. south
3. cloudy
4. dim

○
1. cheerily
2. probably
3. deeply
4. lately

○
1. stamp
2. cone
3. hose
4. cap

○
1. usually
2. crisply
3. very
4. almost

○
1. large
2. weak
3. hungry
4. rich

○
1. probably
2. dearly
3. yet
4. stiffly

○
1. lunch
2. present
3. butter
4. winter

Since the first raindrop fell on the _____, water has washed away _____ . Boulders are ground into _____ particles in fast-moving _____ . Ocean waves are always _____ the seacoast. Some beaches have been _____ of all sand. In _____ places, waves have washed _____ and other materials onto the _____ .

Water has changed the _____ surface greatly in the past. It will keep doing so in the ages ahead.

○
1. molecule
2. caterpillar
3. earth
4. basket

○
1. danger
2. rock
3. lead
4. magic

○
1. fresh
2. tender
3. hairy
4. small

○
1. feasts
2. shoves
3. sighs
4. streams

○
1. backing
2. herding
3. battering
4. squawking

○
1. stripped
2. gotten
3. deserved
4. frightened

○
1. other
2. slow
3. neat
4. science

○
1. goodness
2. hay
3. sand
4. honor

○
1. fault
2. home
3. shore
4. turkey

○
1. stall's
2. tent's
3. sailor's
4. earth's

Warm air can hold more _____ than cold air can. On a _____ day the air may _____ up much water. But as the _____ cools, it can no longer _____ so much water vapor. _____, it cools so _____ that it cannot hold the _____ vapor that is in it. Then the _____ condenses into tiny droplets and _____ to the ground. Water that falls to the ground is called *precipitation*.

1. calcium
2. moisture
3. antitoxin
4. gelatin
5. shale

1. Merrily
2. Inland
3. Crisply
4. Tenderly
5. Finally

1. thin
2. warm
3. careful
4. proud
5. bent

1. much
2. lowly
3. meekly
4. awkwardly
5. loudly

1. bark
2. take
3. tilt
4. prop
5. trip

1. wicked
2. sturdy
3. creaky
4. busy
5. water

1. dropper
2. chloride
3. air
4. kelp
5. eel

1. axis
2. jellyfish
3. crater
4. vapor
5. snake

1. glimpse
2. shift
3. comfort
4. mend
5. hold

1. chuckles
2. recites
3. rows
4. falls
5. bleats

You probably like warm, sunny _____ when the air is _____ . But do you like _____, "sticky" days? On these _____, the air has a _____ of moisture in it. This _____ is called *humidity*. Wherever you are, the _____ around you has some _____ in it. The water may be in the _____ of an invisible gas, _____ water vapor.

○
1. days
2. entries
3. carpenters
4. jackets
5. raffles

○
1. angle
2. jellyfish
3. kelp
4. moisture
5. eel

○
1. okay
2. dry
3. gloomy
4. kind
5. nervous

○
1. bacteria
2. air
3. ventricle
4. trilobite
5. chloride

○
1. warm
2. official
3. fond
4. pure
5. steep

○
1. hibernation
2. frost
3. auricle
4. axis
5. water

○
1. kisses
2. smells
3. gardenias
4. days
5. axes

○
1. acorn
2. nap
3. ladder
4. form
5. tray

○
1. pen
2. lot
3. permission
4. hose
5. cinder

○
1. hauled
2. thrilled
3. pounded
4. raced
5. called

You may infer when you _____ for explanations in science.

You _____ something. You think of _____ you know that might have _____ what you see now to _____ . What you remember _____ you understand what you _____ now. What you know helps _____ what you see now. You _____ . Observing is part of _____, but they are not the same.

○
1. duck
2. kill
3. dash
4. look
5. hoot

○
1. helps
2. watches
3. hears
4. feels
5. observes

○
1. spawn
2. disconnect
3. observe
4. germinate
5. circulate

○
1. bury
2. see
3. map
4. cry
5. sew

○
1. views
2. bunks
3. things
4. pads
5. styles

○
1. explain
2. bowl
3. wear
4. leak
5. drink

○
1. chanted
2. placed
3. caused
4. bellowed
5. shouted

○
1. choose
2. infer
3. fly
4. whimper
5. moan

○
1. protect
2. measure
3. whine
4. kneel
5. happen

○
1. inferring
2. creeping
3. ducking
4. wiggling
5. drawing

"Rain this afternoon and tonight. _____ clear and colder, with _____ northeasterly winds."

When you _____ the weather report in the _____ or hear it on the _____, do you wonder how the _____ makes his weather forecast? You _____ know about some of the _____ found in every weather _____ . With your instruments you can _____ a weather chart and begin to make your own weather forecasts.

1. Neatly
2. Tomorrow
3. Popularly
4. Scarcely
5. Ashore

1. telegraph
2. chemical
3. vaccination
4. weatherman
5. microscope

1. touchy
2. expert
3. national
4. captive
5. fresh

1. bravely
2. jerkily
3. densely
4. now
5. gaily

1. block
2. read
3. flee
4. steal
5. wake

1. directions
2. cottons
3. lodges
4. instruments
5. offers

1. pay
2. revolution
3. tramp
4. newspaper
5. peck

1. foot
2. wound
3. station
4. crust
5. mare

1. door
2. frown
3. shred
4. radio
5. swim

1. stain
2. load
3. keep
4. smack
5. further

You use many materials from the _____ crust every day. Many _____ of your clothing come from there. If you _____ fillings in your teeth, they were _____ a part of the _____ crust. Nearly all the _____ of your body came from this _____ . The materials used in _____, glass, and all metal _____ come from the crust of the _____ .

1. earth's
2. birth's
3. marble's
4. artery's
5. sac's

1. companions
2. materials
3. highways
4. rents
5. hurts

1. lockets
2. parts
3. promises
4. pigs
5. peeks

1. title
2. back
3. lap
4. kingdom
5. place

1. catch
2. have
3. accompany
4. style
5. skim

1. rent
2. concrete
3. fear
4. twilight
5. spring

1. shrewdly
2. thirstily
3. stiffly
4. casually
5. once

1. spies
2. mouthfuls
3. mattresses
4. objects
5. advantages

1. retina's
2. helium's
3. eardrum's
4. earth's
5. platinum's

1. acid
2. sandstone
3. fusion
4. earth
5. granite

Most rain and snow storms are _____ by masses of warm _____ pushing up over cold _____ . The warm air cools as it _____ and layers of clouds are _____ .

Cloud layers begin to _____ far ahead of such _____ . The coming of one of these _____ can usually be foretold by _____ the changes in cloud _____ . The first clouds to appear are wind-blown cirrus clouds.

○	1. tucked 2. caused 3. granted 4. sailed 5. shattered	○	1. hop 2. count 3. fan 4. form 5. clear
○	1. kelp 2. fission 3. air 4. sperm 5. granite	○	1. trusts 2. yanks 3. attendants 4. storms 5. credits
○	1. air 2. jellyfish 3. mucus 4. fungus 5. fever	○	1. ashes 2. lambs 3. storms 4. frights 5. officers
○	1. merits 2. rises 3. challenges 4. breaks 5. wires	○	1. staining 2. kissing 3. smashing 4. straightening 5. watching
○	1. stated 2. formed 3. frightened 4. hailed 5. listed	○	1. layers 2. meats 3. pains 4. shirts 5. savages

Rocket-powered spaceships will put astronauts on the _____ and on neighboring planets. There seems to be no _____ to where a _____ can go. Rockets have _____ him a new way of _____ .

All this may seem _____ more remarkable than a round-the-world _____ in an airplane. Rockets have been with you all your _____ . But to someone only a few _____ older rockets are a _____ .

1. indigo
2. moth
3. moon
4. anger
5. locket

1. perilously
2. radiantly
3. soothingly
4. no
5. deliberately

1. guppy
2. fin
3. limit
4. poet
5. pay

1. mechanism
2. sourdough
3. winter
4. drill
5. flight

1. gorilla
2. man
3. partner
4. stall
5. slot

1. life
2. prime
3. salmon
4. kindness
5. conceit

1. given
2. flown
3. labelled
4. thrown
5. written

1. pets
2. years
3. racks
4. sofas
5. spades

1. traveling
2. blending
3. registering
4. correcting
5. stacking

1. streak
2. grandma
3. pier
4. miracle
5. knight

The force of gravity pulls everything toward the _____ of the earth. If it were _____ for gravity, everything would be _____ off into space. The _____ of gravity causes all _____ on earth to have _____ . The more an object is _____ toward the center of the _____, the more it weighs. A _____ weighing six pounds is _____ by a force of six pounds.

1. dream
2. field
3. breakfast
4. center
5. torch

1. nitrogen
2. blood
3. aluminum
4. alcohol
5. weight

1. nearly
2. oddly
3. chiefly
4. not
5. shortly

1. pulled
2. combed
3. skimmed
4. polished
5. followed

1. shrugged
2. mailed
3. picked
4. written
5. whirled

1. invertebrate
2. object
3. foil
4. electron
5. earth

1. eel
2. stamen
3. limewater
4. force
5. gelatin

1. brick
2. brook
3. closet
4. story
5. code

1. tires
2. rents
3. collars
4. things
5. stews

1. pulled
2. coached
3. solved
4. repeated
5. told

Scientists think of *matter* as anything that has _____ and takes up _____ . Much of the matter you _____ each day is in the _____ *state*. Not all matter is _____, however. The great quantity of _____ about you is matter in the _____ *state*. The water in the _____ and rivers is matter in the _____ *state*. Matter of the _____ is found in these three states.

○
1. weight
2. gneiss
3. alcohol
4. condensation
5. marble

○
1. chloride
2. air
3. alcohol
4. sperm
5. nutrition

○
1. ammonia
2. calcium
3. sediment
4. kelp
5. space

○
1. *digestive*
2. *disconnected*
3. *metamorphic*
4. *nonliving*
5. *gaseous*

○
1. show
2. dip
3. notice
4. copy
5. guess

○
1. tickets
2. lakes
3. chairs
4. jails
5. beans

○
1. *metamorphic*
2. *solid*
3. *muscular*
4. *frosted*
5. *random*

○
1. *condensed*
2. *convex*
3. *alive*
4. *liquid*
5. *scientific*

○
1. solid
2. marble
3. frosty
4. extinct
5. drugged

○
1. universe
2. gneiss
3. gland
4. cirrus
5. gene

Perhaps you have read warnings about _____ pollution. The closer people _____ together, the more wastes they _____ into the air. These _____ may be solids, liquids, or _____ .

When wastes are dumped in _____, the air is said to be _____ . Polluted air has become a _____ problem nearly everywhere. People's _____ become red and watery. The _____ smells bad. The wastes may damage plants, paint, and metals.

○
1. air
2. sad
3. final
4. shadowy
5. empty

○
1. research
2. slime
3. blood
4. poison
5. air

○
1. live
2. obey
3. dream
4. fear
5. imagine

○
1. planted
2. mapped
3. delighted
4. polluted
5. decided

○
1. cage
2. kiss
3. streak
4. dump
5. beach

○
1. serious
2. cold
3. jolly
4. tan
5. selfish

○
1. angles
2. craters
3. wastes
4. eels
5. stamens

○
1. yells
2. muscles
3. shades
4. telephones
5. eyes

○
1. gases
2. microscopes
3. spawns
4. foils
5. sperms

○
1. nitrogen
2. sediment
3. cork
4. mold
5. air

The nervous system is made up of _____ called the brain, the _____ cord, the nerves, and the _____ organs. Some nerves go from the _____ where a thing is _____ or felt to the _____ cord and brain. Other _____ carry "messages" from the _____ and spinal cord to the _____ and cause them to _____ . By means of these nerves you perform such activities as walking, writing, swimming, scratching, and using knives, forks, and spoons for eating.

○
1. echoes
2. cilia
3. organs
4. gills
5. angles

○
1. spinal
2. lunar
3. ceramic
4. magnetic
5. porous

○
1. salivary
2. static
3. tidal
4. spinal
5. infectious

○
1. comets
2. nerves
3. genes
4. tadpoles
5. meteors

○
1. sense
2. proud
3. bent
4. creaky
5. loose

○
1. helium
2. ovule
3. satellite
4. shale
5. brain

○
1. inn
2. bean
3. key
4. racket
5. place

○
1. roundworms
2. molds
3. stamens
4. muscles
5. wrigglers

○
1. frozen
2. touched
3. woven
4. convinced
5. scrubbed

○
1. move
2. drown
3. choke
4. taste
5. skim

A huge storm called a _____ can form over a _____ body of warm water. _____, moist air is pushed _____ rapidly by colder air and _____ a low pressure area. The _____ of the earth causes the _____ to blow around this _____ pressure area. The winds may _____ a speed of 200 _____ per hour. With the wind, comes pouring rain.

1. *hurricane*
2. *horizon*
3. *diatom*
4. *mold*
5. *comet*

1. wringing
2. wedging
3. stemming
4. digging
5. spinning

1. prompt
2. velvety
3. curly
4. scrubby
5. large

1. stoops
2. winds
3. pilots
4. booths
5. whirls

1. Dark
2. Exact
3. Warm
4. Appropriate
5. Polar

1. lumpy
2. new
3. low
4. desert
5. rigid

1. suspiciously
2. thus
3. merely
4. upward
5. similarly

1. sample
2. reach
3. keep
4. mourn
5. interview

1. vaults
2. rids
3. shuffles
4. leaves
5. bursts

1. miles
2. suggestions
3. jugs
4. hinds
5. seeds

Electricity is used for many _____ . If electricity were not _____ in this large city, _____ activities would come to a _____ . The lives of people would be _____ affected.

What would you _____ without electricity? Imagine how _____ life would be without _____ or radio. Would you _____ to read a book by the _____ light of a candle?

○
1. pans
2. ciders
3. sleeves
4. cements
5. purposes

○
1. secure
2. do
3. ignore
4. grow
5. skim

○
1. weird
2. rugged
3. mistaken
4. obedient
5. available

○
1. different
2. outdoor
3. separate
4. soft
5. wicked

○
1. shiftiest
2. ripest
3. lowest
4. most
5. dampest

○
1. hair
2. danger
3. stillness
4. television
5. action

○
1. pie
2. warmth
3. purpose
4. standstill
5. monument

○
1. step
2. weave
3. steal
4. mutter
5. like

○
1. formerly
2. recently
3. merrily
4. greatly
5. lately

○
1. new
2. peaceful
3. common
4. plastic
5. dim

Ideas are accepted on the basis of the _____ that there is to _____ them. You, for example, _____ the idea that Abraham Lincoln _____ lived in the United States _____ though you have never _____ him. You have, however, _____ articles and other _____ either by him or about him. You have _____ pictures of him produced by _____ who did see him. These writings and pictures are effects of his existence.

○
1. volcano
2. saliva
3. plastic
4. cancer
5. evidence

○
1. invented
2. shrunk
3. seen
4. won
5. packed

○
1. fumble
2. move
3. raffle
4. paddle
5. support

○
1. tipped
2. grown
3. smelled
4. nibbled
5. read

○
1. accept
2. freeze
3. trouble
4. dissolve
5. cram

○
1. mutterings
2. moldings
3. writings
4. filmings
5. headings

○
1. swiftly
2. once
3. gayly
4. orally
5. hardly

○
1. sucked
2. thawed
3. erected
4. chipped
5. seen

○
1. even
2. ideally
3. slowly
4. rapidly
5. loudly

○
1. mosquitoes
2. eyelashes
3. people
4. patterns
5. violets

The violent rush of a _____ down a mountain may _____ your interest more than the _____ lake into which the _____ empties. Even the slow, _____ Mississippi River seems more _____ than the Gulf of Mexico into which it _____ . The reason for this _____ of view is that you _____ above the level of the air-water _____ .

○	1. limb 2. forgery 3. cashier 4. blouse 5. stream	○	1. dynamic 2. innocent 3. sensitive 4. negative 5. defective
○	1. disown 2. capture 3. chop 4. annoy 5. show	○	1. explodes 2. detaches 3. insists 4. flows 5. glances
○	1. lame 2. rocky 3. lonely 4. quiet 5. cocky	○	1. parent 2. point 3. stool 4. manager 5. roof
○	1. flea 2. scaffold 3. blunder 4. stream 5. hand	○	1. puff 2. rap 3. shine 4. live 5. smolder
○	1. turbid 2. pure 3. frozen 4. milky 5. basic	○	1. skeleton 2. secret 3. sunset 4. hindrance 5. interface

Early men were food-gatherers, and they _____ food-gatherers long after the _____ of the ice-age _____ melted away. They moved about in _____ of edible plants and _____ animals. In Europe some of the _____ men feasted on wild _____ . Farther south they ate "_____ horse" or hippopotamus.

As _____ went on, human customs _____ to change. Man started to domesticate animals.

○
1. strung
2. contrasted
3. collected
4. remained
5. dealt

○
1. blubber
2. early
3. temperate
4. accurate
5. crunchy

○
1. half
2. wilderness
3. story
4. last
5. belt

○
1. traits
2. blinks
3. routes
4. horses
5. shoals

○
1. oblongs
2. pranks
3. glaciers
4. sponges
5. systems

○
1. actual
2. river
3. real
4. intense
5. previous

○
1. respect
2. distress
3. balance
4. search
5. description

○
1. gratitude
2. time
3. arithmetic
4. comedy
5. rate

○
1. proud
2. both
3. game
4. shallow
5. medieval

○
1. drove
2. unloaded
3. confessed
4. began
5. wrote

Work is usually spoken of as a _____ to be done. But _____ has a special scientific _____ . In science, work is _____ only when some kind of _____ causes something to move. There must be both _____ and motion. Force without _____ is not work.

A _____ or a pull is _____ a force. There must be a _____ or a pull from some direction to start something moving.

○	1. garden 2. stride 3. job 4. welcome 5. tea	○	1. sperm 2. force 3. cork 4. cobalt 5. nitrogen
○	1. apron 2. work 3. mill 4. dinosaur 5. flower	○	1. chloride 2. obsidian 3. motion 4. orbit 5. crystal
○	1. peeling 2. muttering 3. meaning 4. buzzing 5. frowning	○	1. push 2. shape 3. property 4. heap 5. bus
○	1. done 2. hidden 3. viewed 4. spent 5. paddled	○	1. called 2. sewed 3. taught 4. measured 5. traded
○	1. force 2. birth 3. alcohol 4. laboratory 5. altitude	○	1. nap 2. suit 3. van 4. bus 5. push

It was possible for man to _____ the moon because of the _____ of many scientists. They have been _____ the sky for thousands of _____ . They have made careful _____ and have compared their _____ with those of other _____ . The study of objects in the _____ is called *astronomy*. A _____ who studies the sky is an _____ .

○	1. shrug 2. race 3. churn 4. reach 5. choke	○	1. moldings 2. findings 3. orbitings 4. frostings 5. poisonings
○	1. monarch 2. cloud 3. work 4. hour 5. web	○	1. droppers 2. scientists 3. retinas 4. foils 5. atmospheres
○	1. observing 2. dissolving 3. reproducing 4. condensing 5. cooling	○	1. sailor 2. sky 3. clump 4. mast 5. bee
○	1. churches 2. years 3. glows 4. squawks 5. backs	○	1. kite 2. telephone 3. lemonade 4. factory 5. person
○	1. welcomes 2. glances 3. measurements 4. gallops 5. grandmothers	○	1. *insulator* 2. *extinguisher* 3. *astronomer* 4. *adaptation* 5. *embryo*

Frogs, toads, and salamanders are _____. Amphibians have smooth, moist _____. Most amphibians live part of their _____ in water and part on _____. Female frogs and toads _____ their eggs in water. As the _____ are laid, the males _____ sperm among the eggs. The _____ cells are fertilized by the _____. If you were to _____ the eggs of a frog before they were fertilized, the eggs would not hatch.

○	1. amphibians 2. alcohols 3. skeletons 4. horizons 5. chlorines	○	1. planarians 2. slopes 3. protozoans 4. eggs 5. gills
○	1. bridges 2. booms 3. objects 4. pines 5. skins	○	1. bridle 2. urge 3. understand 4. raffle 5. spread
○	1. leads 2. results 3. officers 4. yards 5. lives	○	1. carnivorous 2. digestive 3. egg 4. extinct 5. convex
○	1. football 2. market 3. shade 4. land 5. lunch	○	1. constellation 2. nutrition 3. chloride 4. stage 5. sperm
○	1. lay 2. kiss 3. comb 4. press 5. model	○	1. cross 2. untie 3. wire 4. manage 5. gather

Snakes, turtles, lizards, alligators, and _____ are reptiles. Reptiles are _____ that have scales. Most of them _____ very short legs or no _____ at all.

Female reptiles _____ lay their eggs in _____ . They do not lay them in _____ . Reptile eggs are covered with a _____ shell that is somewhat like _____ . The eggs of some _____ and lizards remain in the body of the female until they hatch.

○
1. crocodiles
2. botanists
3. eardrum
4. auricles
5. raindrops

○
1. paint
2. gas
3. lead
4. fog
5. soil

○
1. animals
2. jails
3. secrets
4. inns
5. players

○
1. study
2. water
3. mush
4. concert
5. skin

○
1. have
2. fill
3. mend
4. clear
5. ask

○
1. blind
2. tough
3. hooped
4. dusty
5. kind

○
1. keys
2. beams
3. legs
4. rackets
5. ports

○
1. territory
2. structure
3. fright
4. leather
5. service

○
1. usually
2. wrongly
3. meekly
4. officially
5. gaily

○
1. poisons
2. carbohydrates
3. snakes
4. germs
5. arteries

Water flows through a pipe at the _____ of a dam and _____ a water wheel called a _____ . The moving water causes the _____ to spin around. The _____ turbine causes strong electromagnets to _____ inside coils of wire. The _____ field from the electromagnets _____ electrical charges to move in the _____ of wire. This is _____ that is carried by the power lines to our homes and schools.

1. jelly
2. nail
3. youth
4. bottom
5. flood

1. turn
2. strip
3. fuss
4. boast
5. park

1. sweeps
2. growls
3. combs
4. strikes
5. grows

1. magnetic
2. carnivorous
3. alive
4. muscular
5. chemical

1. meteor
2. ventricle
3. lever
4. protein
5. turbine

1. pictures
2. pads
3. melts
4. causes
5. sucks

1. chrysalis
2. turbine
3. laboratory
4. thunderhead
5. botanist

1. seconds
2. covers
3. barnyards
4. loops
5. courses

1. doubting
2. echoing
3. spinning
4. beating
5. flushing

1. antitoxin
2. alcohol
3. muscle
4. electricity
5. kelp

Almost everything you can see and _____ is alike in one _____, whether you observe a _____, a tennis ball, rocks, _____, a nail, or a _____ . Both the balloon and the _____ ball are made up of _____ . The word "molecule" means a very, very _____ bit of something. Every _____, *liquid*, and *gas* is _____ up of molecules.

○
1. elect
2. smother
3. discuss
4. touch
5. shout

○
1. northern
2. unhappy
3. vicious
4. frantic
5. tennis

○
1. way
2. crouch
3. mesa
4. sweater
5. cup

○
1. *crabs*
2. *retinas*
3. *eardrums*
4. *heaters*
5. *molecules*

○
1. vowel
2. balloon
3. league
4. melody
5. poem

○
1. honest
2. filthy
3. small
4. safe
5. elegant

○
1. definition
2. speed
3. water
4. glory
5. intelligence

○
1. *echo*
2. *fever*
3. *birth*
4. *solid*
5. *slope*

○
1. beauty
2. curve
3. star
4. sample
5. profit

○
1. stood
2. grown
3. opened
4. made
5. tripped

Have you ever used a sponge or cloth to _____ up watcr? If you have, you _____ that a sponge or _____ will absorb only a _____ amount of water and no more. When this _____ is reached, it is _____ by saying that the _____ or cloth has become _____ . How can you _____ when a sponge is _____ with water?

○
1. embarrass
2. link
3. ring
4. soak
5. strike

○
1. described
2. stampeded
3. selected
4. banded
5. moaned

○
1. smile
2. flush
3. know
4. arise
5. collapse

○
1. sponge
2. injury
3. umbrella
4. society
5. silhouette

○
1. missile
2. cloth
3. balcony
4. beak
5. extra

○
1. *contaminated*
2. *abbreviated*
3. *discharged*
4. *saturated*
5. *researched*

○
1. muddy
2. stormy
3. certain
4. cubic
5. mental

○
1. confide
2. swagger
3. sleep
4. tell
5. sip

○
1. nugget
2. volunteer
3. expedition
4. appreciation
5. condition

○
1. frosted
2. evaporated
3. saturated
4. preyed
5. hibernated

Before the weather satellites were _____, many parts of the _____ had no weather reports. _____ the satellites can take _____ of these parts of the _____ . It helps make the _____ much more accurate.

Satellites have _____ in other ways too. They have _____ people of great sandstorms in the Sahara Desert. They have _____ the beginning of monsoon _____ in Asia.

○
1. shaded
2. caged
3. launched
4. crammed
5. borrowed

○
1. plastics
2. nuclei
3. forecasts
4. horizons
5. bombs

○
1. blossom
2. world
3. prey
4. permit
5. airport

○
1. tumbled
2. cracked
3. coasted
4. helped
5. chatted

○
1. Musically
2. Sourly
3. Now
4. Meekly
5. Hungrily

○
1. ladled
2. embroidered
3. littered
4. spanned
5. warned

○
1. inlets
2. pictures
3. reindeer
4. jaws
5. attitudes

○
1. escorted
2. charted
3. tramped
4. glued
5. tilled

○
1. goose
2. porter
3. gash
4. earth
5. disguise

○
1. councils
2. roars
3. concerts
4. rains
5. wishes

The green plant cell is a _____ maker. It uses two _____ substances in the food-making _____ . One of them is _____, which various plants get from _____, ponds, lakes, streams, and _____ soil. The other is the _____ *carbon dioxide* gas that is _____ as a waste product when _____ carry on their life _____ . It is one of the gases found in air.

○
1. cozy
2. stealthy
3. food
4. clear
5. wary

○
1. illegal
2. gracious
3. damp
4. comely
5. sly

○
1. ignorant
2. common
3. bossy
4. ardent
5. stately

○
1. blind
2. residential
3. quiet
4. athletic
5. same

○
1. kidney
2. dropper
3. alloy
4. scurvy
5. process

○
1. formed
2. dished
3. bribed
4. cruised
5. stopped

○
1. *water*
2. *iodine*
3. *nature*
4. *density*
5. *radioactivity*

○
1. atoms
2. cells
3. waxes
4. acids
5. corkscrews

○
1. cylinders
2. oceans
3. cabs
4. broths
5. plugs

○
1. processes
2. cavities
3. vaccinations
4. generators
5. herbivores

"That beautiful butterfly was once a fuzzy _____ !" Do you remember how _____ you were as a _____, when someone told you this? This _____ in form from caterpillar to _____ to butterfly is called _____, from the Greek *meta* (_____) and *morphe* (form). Most _____ aren't as pretty as _____ (except in the eyes of _____), but the changes that some metamorphic rocks have gone through are as spectacular as those of the butterfly!

○
1. lungfish
2. antiseptic
3. thyroid
4. caterpillar
5. electroscope

○
1. hydrogen
2. metamorphosis
3. hydroxide
4. microorganism
5. diptheria

○
1. quenched
2. spared
3. changed
4. accepted
5. amazed

○
1. cascade
2. restraint
3. change
4. stroke
5. melon

○
1. spit
2. knife
3. serpent
4. kitten
5. child

○
1. freckles
2. siphons
3. rocks
4. projects
5. towns

○
1. falsehood
2. engine
3. rowboat
4. change
5. cousin

○
1. countdowns
2. knapsacks
3. butterflies
4. skippers
5. peninsulas

○
1. planarian
2. frost
3. lithium
4. reptile
5. cocoon

○
1. hormones
2. indications
3. geologists
4. narcotics
5. tapeworms

On a clear night away from _____ lights, the heavens seem to be _____ with stars. Actually you can _____ see about 2,500 stars from one _____ at any given time. _____ that the stars are _____ distributed in the heavens, what is the _____ number of stars that you _____ can be seen by the _____ eye from the _____ ?

○
1. stupid
2. frisky
3. gruesome
4. thin
5. city

○
1. approximate
2. royal
3. ablaze
4. annual
5. arrogant

○
1. noisily
2. only
3. universally
4. serenely
5. unhappily

○
1. subordinate
2. generator
3. graduate
4. storekeeper
5. location

○
1. Assuming
2. Detesting
3. Humming
4. Screeching
5. Advising

○
1. thirstily
2. indignantly
3. financially
4. blankly
5. evenly

○
1. exceeding
2. effective
3. total
4. dramatic
5. musty

○
1. misjudge
2. think
3. glow
4. throttle
5. smolder

○
1. plentiful
2. spoken
3. unaided
4. overnight
5. erect

○
1. medulla
2. blood
3. earth
4. aid
5. crater

Often the condensed water vapor near the _____ of a cloud is in the _____ of ice crystals or _____ . Can you explain why? _____ always starts as ice _____ . We do not know _____ how raindrops are formed. _____ scientists think that rain _____ starts as ice crystals. What do you _____ determines whether the crystals _____ as rain or snow? Is snow frozen rain?

○	1. beach 2. hen 3. fear 4. cord 5. top	○	1. abruptly 2. permanently 3. carefully 4. exactly 5. relatively
○	1. stunt 2. fluff 3. direction 4. form 5. stride	○	1. Greedy 2. Apparent 3. Fluffy 4. Wretched 5. Some
○	1. orbits 2. chlorides 3. snowflakes 4. corks 5. marbles	○	1. jerkily 2. uneasily 3. fondly 4. usually 5. modestly
○	1. Pity 2. Snow 3. Difficulty 4. Disaster 5. History	○	1. want 2. mean 3. swallow 4. think 5. shed
○	1. burners 2. germs 3. wrigglers 4. crystals 5. fossils	○	1. drown 2. grin 3. fall 4. sneeze 5. gain

Have you ever seen mold _____ on a piece of _____ or a spoiled orange? _____ reproduce by spores. If you _____ on a well-developed _____, you will see a _____ of dust in the _____ . This dust is made up of _____ of spores. These spores are so _____ that there are always some in the _____ around you.

1. leaning
2. growing
3. galloping
4. banking
5. musing

1. cloud
2. record
3. wife
4. space
5. helicopter

1. rain
2. color
3. print
4. bread
5. missile

1. crab
2. intake
3. air
4. kelp
5. fungus

1. Molecules
2. Molds
3. Vacuums
4. Coals
5. Yolks

1. stockades
2. ornaments
3. millions
4. glosses
5. gardenias

1. end
2. communicate
3. moan
4. exclaim
5. blow

1. short
2. funny
3. numerous
4. foolish
5. slender

1. mold
2. magnetism
3. acid
4. neuron
5. paramecium

1. air
2. burner
3. saliva
4. legume
5. protein

Obviously, if our planet were _____ to the moon or to the _____ planets, astronomers could make _____ observations. But the moon _____ stays about 240,000 miles _____, and Mars never comes _____ than 30 million miles from the _____ . Astronomers rely on two _____ tools to take a _____ look at the moon and the _____ planets. One of these tools is the telescope.

○
1. squarer
2. nicer
3. closer
4. fluffier
5. smoother

○
1. wilder
2. tamer
3. safer
4. closer
5. rougher

○
1. other
2. raw
3. cautious
4. valuable
5. wicked

○
1. volcano
2. neuron
3. earth
4. gasoline
5. birth

○
1. fainter
2. better
3. shorter
4. larger
5. damper

○
1. important
2. immediate
3. scornful
4. bulky
5. hind

○
1. silently
2. always
3. gaily
4. willingly
5. cruelly

○
1. freer
2. slimmer
3. barer
4. closer
5. ruder

○
1. away
2. abroad
3. inland
4. south
5. undersea

○
1. tidier
2. odder
3. purer
4. neater
5. closer

The use of telescopes has _____ scientists' ideas about the _____ of the universe and the _____ of stars in the _____ . Each time a more _____ telescope is put into _____, more stars are discovered. _____ discovered stars are always farther _____ from the earth than those _____ photographed and studied. The Hale _____ has photographed stars that are as far as two billion light years away.

○
1. whacked
2. changed
3. waded
4. patrolled
5. buttoned

○
1. failure
2. use
3. education
4. ink
5. pie

○
1. slat
2. woman
3. size
4. fruit
5. sweet

○
1. Gayly
2. Newly
3. Wildly
4. Densely
5. Merely

○
1. version
2. cheek
3. number
4. majesty
5. plate

○
1. aboard
2. asleep
3. upstairs
4. alike
5. away

○
1. electron
2. universe
3. underground
4. chemical
5. hemoglobin

○
1. roughly
2. already
3. abruptly
4. joyfully
5. vigorously

○
1. deserted
2. powerful
3. gleeful
4. delicious
5. thoughtful

○
1. chlorophyll
2. vertebrate
3. telescope
4. antitoxin
5. bathyscape

The Tiros satellite has some _____ . It had a simple _____ shape, but the drum did not _____ as it orbited the _____ . Much of the time its _____ were pointed away from the _____ and could not take _____ . It also orbited around the _____ in an equatorial orbit that _____ the tropical and temperate _____ . There were large areas it did not cover.

○
1. fashions
2. limitations
3. fishermen
4. occupations
5. televisions

○
1. embryo
2. gill
3. burner
4. researcher
5. earth

○
1. blue
2. drum
3. fleshy
4. ginger
5. veiled

○
1. darts
2. cameras
3. gains
4. spectators
5. pictures

○
1. reckon
2. turn
3. curtsy
4. sing
5. read

○
1. backbone
2. earth
3. spectrum
4. cavity
5. cork

○
1. volcano
2. earth
3. stage
4. vacuum
5. cerebellum

○
1. published
2. experienced
3. parachuted
4. exaggerated
5. crisscrossed

○
1. volunteers
2. inks
3. cameras
4. suppers
5. cases

○
1. letters
2. zones
3. straws
4. cabs
5. pulls

The air that you breathe _____ about 20 percent oxygen. This _____ is *inhaled*, or taken into the _____ through the nose or _____—or both. The nose is the _____ entrance. Hairs in the _____ help filter out dust and _____ particles. Special cells in the _____ of the nose have _____ extensions that also clean the _____ . Air spaces in back of the nose, called *sinuses*, warm the air.

1. proclaims
2. vomits
3. directs
4. contains
5. crams

1. air
2. gene
3. sperm
4. prey
5. muscle

1. tornado
2. body
3. alloy
4. cavity
5. lava

1. drapery
2. insomnia
3. brink
4. mouth
5. horror

1. better
2. paler
3. firmer
4. harder
5. slyer

1. penny
2. fair
3. nose
4. goose
5. campus

1. lordly
2. right
3. sad
4. limber
5. other

1. flaw
2. chicken
3. sash
4. credit
5. back

1. hairlike
2. petty
3. deliberate
4. molten
5. slippery

1. tapeworm
2. centimeter
3. air
4. prey
5. acid

A nuclear-powered car might come _____ with all the _____ it would need during its _____ lifetime. That much fuel would _____ be smaller than a _____ ball!

Right now there are nuclear-powered _____, submarines, and electric generating _____ . Nuclear-powered airplanes are being _____ out. Before long we may _____ nuclear fuels for almost every _____ use.

○
1. tinkered
2. equipped
3. figured
4. covered
5. extended

○
1. strangers
2. ships
3. outfits
4. rows
5. covers

○
1. roar
2. jam
3. thrust
4. fuel
5. gloom

○
1. plants
2. rulers
3. sunrises
4. hours
5. drums

○
1. mountainous
2. crunchy
3. welcome
4. entire
5. seventh

○
1. tried
2. baited
3. dipped
4. packed
5. admitted

○
1. willingly
2. probably
3. broadly
4. faithfully
5. thirstily

○
1. relax
2. use
3. eat
4. plot
5. shed

○
1. golf
2. rude
3. dead
4. screechy
5. cheeky

○
1. green
2. fishy
3. modest
4. power
5. timid

In the past, people did not _____ the danger of using _____ water. They did not _____ it could contain organisms that _____ disease.

In the late _____ century, towns and cities in the United States _____ to develop ways of _____ sewage. Today, wastes from _____ and businesses are usually _____ dumped directly into streams. _____, wastes are sent to treatment plants.

○
1. toss
2. realize
3. bump
4. develop
5. scuttle

○
1. squirmed
2. began
3. cried
4. spun
5. woke

○
1. braided
2. thumbed
3. protected
4. polluted
5. numbered

○
1. discovering
2. causing
3. treating
4. drilling
5. slitting

○
1. groan
2. bellow
3. know
4. argue
5. shout

○
1. homes
2. remarks
3. skirts
4. threats
5. trays

○
1. toast
2. experience
3. cause
4. reckon
5. spoil

○
1. loyally
2. not
3. splendidly
4. faithfully
5. wearily

○
1. careless
2. nineteenth
3. honest
4. enough
5. general

○
1. Instead
2. Oddly
3. Equally
4. Sleepily
5. Helplessly

Mushrooms have many rootlike parts _____ in the material from which they _____ food. These cells may _____ in the soil or in a _____ log for months before _____ growth appears above the _____ . The part that grows above the _____ produces the spores by which these _____ reproduce. The fungi are _____ in changing dead plant and _____ material into soil.

1. growing
2. weighing
3. farming
4. writing
5. struggling

1. chloride
2. ovule
3. alcohol
4. surface
5. meteor

1. list
2. clatter
3. tackle
4. spoil
5. get

1. saliva
2. surface
3. echo
4. legume
5. cocoon

1. grow
2. worship
3. gaze
4. blunder
5. dump

1. spirilla
2. plovers
3. fungi
4. algae
5. eyepieces

1. rotting
2. shopping
3. helping
4. working
5. banking

1. fleshy
2. affectionate
3. faithful
4. important
5. wicked

1. fishy
2. willing
3. any
4. arched
5. icy

1. unhappy
2. vicious
3. honest
4. animal
5. glossy

Heat, remember, is energy that comes about through the _____ of molecules. A piece of _____ or a quantity of _____ becomes hot when its _____ begin to move faster than _____ . Temperature is a measure of this _____ motion.

As the molecules _____ down, the iron or _____ loses heat. It is the same with _____ . Rising, expanding air gives up _____ . Its gas molecules slow down.

○
1. intake
2. survival
3. motion
4. alcohol
5. protein

○
1. atmospheric
2. molecular
3. frosted
4. circulatory
5. crystalline

○
1. tusk
2. silence
3. iron
4. twilight
5. punch

○
1. sigh
2. growl
3. rain
4. snow
5. slow

○
1. corn
2. pain
3. filth
4. water
5. magic

○
1. grass
2. water
3. pony
4. snail
5. cook

○
1. sacs
2. molecules
3. carbohydrates
4. astronomers
5. feelers

○
1. blood
2. air
3. wax
4. manganese
5. frost

○
1. momentarily
2. carefully
3. normally
4. nationally
5. immediately

○
1. moss
2. mold
3. poison
4. lotion
5. heat

The evidence scientists have for ancient _____ and plants comes mostly from _____ . There are several different _____ of fossils. They were _____ in different ways.

The most _____ fossil finds are those of the _____ animal or plant. This is _____ valuable evidence if the _____ is no longer found on _____ . Of course, such evidence is _____ because the soft parts of living things decay in time.

1. thermometers
2. hospitals
3. brakes
4. animals
5. movies

1. antennae
2. fossils
3. aquariums
4. heaters
5. bombs

1. wastes
2. cribs
3. fools
4. kinds
5. kits

1. jailed
2. docked
3. formed
4. snapped
5. shaded

1. exciting
2. burning
3. bleeding
4. smoking
5. feasting

1. tidy
2. yellow
3. whole
4. modest
5. trusted

1. mechanically
2. especially
3. vertically
4. fragrantly
5. horizontally

1. gossip
2. animal
3. pin
4. skate
5. basket

1. scurvy
2. earth
3. spawn
4. physics
5. muscle

1. rare
2. jerky
3. standard
4. charming
5. marshy

Materials that are very poor _____ of heat are called _____ . Cork, sawdust, and snow _____ quite a lot of _____ "dead air" between their _____ and thus are good _____ . Air that does not _____ is one of the _____ insulators of heat. Clothes _____ us warm in winter _____ because of the air in the spaces between the fibers.

1. controls
2. fingernails
3. conductors
4. protons
5. proteins

1. postures
2. insulators
3. skyrockets
4. earthquakes
5. ancestors

1. *insulators*
2. *fundamentals*
3. *salivas*
4. *droplets*
5. *laboratories*

1. pollinate
2. research
3. produce
4. disconnect
5. circulate

1. have
2. begin
3. bet
4. break
5. moan

1. gaudiest
2. harshest
3. whitest
4. best
5. squirmiest

1. returned
2. committed
3. enclosed
4. advised
5. proclaimed

1. call
2. speak
3. keep
4. issue
5. wake

1. phylums
2. particles
3. pigments
4. meteors
5. comets

1. technically
2. distinctly
3. extremely
4. lately
5. mostly

Suppose you could divide an _____ into two pieces. Then you _____ to divide each piece into _____ and smaller pieces. Finally, you would _____ be able to divide a _____ and still have _____ of the same element. The _____ piece of an element which _____ has the properties of that _____ is called an *atom*. All _____ are composed of atoms.

○
1. ivory
2. element
3. inspiration
4. acre
5. umbrella

○
1. rulers
2. pieces
3. eagles
4. sandals
5. clusters

○
1. yelled
2. continued
3. drawled
4. glowered
5. anticipated

○
1. gravest
2. funniest
3. smallest
4. shabbiest
5. worst

○
1. barer
2. smaller
3. leafier
4. cruder
5. stricter

○
1. noisily
2. sleepily
3. still
4. boldly
5. freshly

○
1. abominably
2. gaily
3. not
4. coldly
5. prettily

○
1. librarian
2. element
3. tinkle
4. paste
5. photostat

○
1. chore
2. broom
3. vulture
4. stunt
5. piece

○
1. antiseptics
2. breadths
3. oblongs
4. feuds
5. elements

The water cycle helps keep the _____ of water on the _____ surface relatively stable. Water which is _____ from the oceans, lakes and _____ by evaporation, along with the _____ released by growing plants through _____, enters the air in the _____ of water vapor. When the _____ of the air becomes _____ enough, the water vapor _____ to form rain or snow which falls to the earth.

1. amount
2. bandage
3. gutter
4. sandal
5. challenge

1. earth's
2. throat's
3. mica's
4. inertia's
5. frost's

1. lost
2. spun
3. tossed
4. screwed
5. chosen

1. motors
2. pitches
3. sales
4. paragraphs
5. streams

1. water
2. gneiss
3. yolk
4. alloy
5. filter

1. efficiency
2. abbreviation
3. insulation
4. hesitation
5. transpiration

1. magic
2. geometry
3. trench
4. department
5. form

1. bacillus
2. respiration
3. echinoderm
4. temperature
5. antiseptic

1. moonless
2. inorganic
3. random
4. bony
5. cool

1. frosts
2. spawns
3. sterilizes
4. hibernates
5. condenses

The earth scientist has learned to _____ radioactive material to determine _____ of the events of the _____ history. We are able to _____ that history in the _____ way that we study _____ . In order to make this _____ easier, the earth scientist has _____ the time span of the _____ into divisions and has _____ names to each of these divisions.

○
1. blur
2. whip
3. bead
4. use
5. roll

○
1. visits
2. complaints
3. plays
4. dates
5. wages

○
1. bacillus's
2. fingernail's
3. hybrid's
4. earth's
5. alloy's

○
1. mix
2. hoot
3. unite
4. camp
5. study

○
1. immense
2. blind
3. same
4. sympathetic
5. strange

○
1. cork's
2. salt's
3. gravy's
4. gold's
5. man's

○
1. pilot
2. study
3. fair
4. mechanism
5. touch

○
1. untied
2. divided
3. thrilled
4. prefixed
5. eluded

○
1. feeler
2. cartilage
3. enamel
4. prairie
5. earth

○
1. given
2. chanted
3. jumbled
4. threatened
5. bailed

Plants and animals that lived in the _____ many millions of years _____ died. They sank into the _____ at the bottom. The _____ materials of their bodies _____ and were washed away. The _____ parts made imprints in the _____ mud. Eventually the muddy _____ hardened to rock, preserving the _____ . Fossil imprints of shells and _____ and dinosaur bones have been found in rocks which were once soft mud.

○
1. parts
2. seas
3. guesses
4. subordinates
5. starches

○
1. ago
2. upstairs
3. anyway
4. aboard
5. below

○
1. sulfides
2. bacilli
3. sediments
4. marbles
5. intakes

○
1. soft
2. massive
3. national
4. happy
5. blunt

○
1. preyed
2. decayed
3. molded
4. fueled
5. classified

○
1. ardent
2. feminine
3. perpetual
4. hard
5. cold

○
1. aware
2. soft
3. fantastic
4. acute
5. different

○
1. cigarettes
2. chromosomes
3. controls
4. sediments
5. concepts

○
1. grasses
2. stings
3. fillets
4. blindfolds
5. imprints

○
1. skills
2. hips
3. organizations
4. fish
5. baskets

The early caveman, watching the _____ flames of his campfire, _____ the yellow light was a _____, mysterious spirit. Today, however, we _____ that light is a _____ of energy. Without _____, this would be a _____ world, cold, dark, and _____ .

The first significant studies on the _____ of light were carried out _____ in the 17th century by Isaac Newton and Christian Huygens.

○
1. flickering
2. scouring
3. quacking
4. disabling
5. acquainting

○
1. learned
2. rhymed
3. thought
4. wrote
5. doubted

○
1. magical
2. cloudy
3. drastic
4. southern
5. scornful

○
1. know
2. taste
3. quack
4. curse
5. call

○
1. comedy
2. form
3. groan
4. forest
5. canopy

○
1. tuberculosis
2. light
3. gelatin
4. decomposition
5. serum

○
1. sluggish
2. cowardly
3. cloudy
4. lifeless
5. visible

○
1. dead
2. sane
3. snug
4. hoofed
5. fishy

○
1. ailment
2. secrecy
3. papyrus
4. creature
5. nature

○
1. blankly
2. wryly
3. fairly
4. upstairs
5. late

Today we know that our _____ galaxy, or the Milky Way _____, is a disklike "island" in _____ made up of stars, _____, and cosmic dust. Its _____ resembles that of a _____ egg with a slight _____ at the center. Imagine yourself _____ the sky from the _____ of such a system. Would _____ appear to be evenly distributed in all directions?

○	1. home 2. earthy 3. brisk 4. square 5. ripe	○	1. chained 2. fried 3. trucked 4. defaced 5. poisoned
○	1. socket 2. embrace 3. present 4. system 5. remark	○	1. bulge 2. poise 3. torrent 4. summary 5. squawk
○	1. inertia 2. lotion 3. space 4. cellulose 5. polio	○	1. watching 2. distorting 3. sparing 4. bombarding 5. marshalling
○	1. virus 2. pollen 3. condensation 4. gas 5. cork	○	1. juice 2. orange 3. haste 4. inside 5. page
○	1. heir 2. baggage 3. guarantee 4. victory 5. shape	○	1. filters 2. yolks 3. stars 4. rickets 5. carnivores

You are familiar with earth _____ that take place on the _____ of the earth, such as _____ . However, processes that _____ on day after day, _____ after year, hidden from your _____ in the dark solitude of the _____ ocean, are just as _____ as those you see. An _____ is the deposition on the _____ floor of weathered material which has been eroded from the land surface.

○	1. backbones 2. raindrops 3. satellites 4. ultraviolets 5. processes	○	1. view 2. siphon 3. conceit 4. stream 5. car
○	1. nutrient 2. nucleus 3. cartilage 4. surface 5. antiseptic	○	1. sweet 2. last 3. deep 4. initial 5. homely
○	1. erosion 2. marble 3. combustion 4. aluminum 5. inertia	○	1. literary 2. crunchy 3. alternate 4. forbidden 5. dramatic
○	1. mount 2. go 3. sift 4. fan 5. fume	○	1. empress 2. artist 3. accent 4. opponent 5. example
○	1. pinch 2. memory 3. shrug 4. year 5. office	○	1. steel 2. rubber 3. automatic 4. sea 5. tan

The conditions which form a _____ called a *tornado* are _____ like those which cause a _____ . The air masses which _____ and form a tornado _____ have a great difference in _____ .

Warm, moist air rises _____ in a funnel-shaped cloud. _____ may spin the cloud at _____ as high as about 500 to 700 _____ per hour. Air pressure inside the funnel is very low.

○
1. plant
2. storm
3. bowl
4. vine
5. library

○
1. chlorine
2. limewater
3. biology
4. temperature
5. inertia

○
1. socially
2. much
3. abroad
4. fondly
5. cheerfully

○
1. truly
2. savagely
3. everywhere
4. rapidly
5. always

○
1. filament
2. thunderstorm
3. conductor
4. caterpillar
5. jellyfish

○
1. Winds
2. Snakes
3. Charts
4. Chicks
5. Spots

○
1. meet
2. scout
3. blink
4. patrol
5. catch

○
1. cups
2. shoulders
3. combs
4. speeds
5. lambs

○
1. hopefully
2. weakly
3. usually
4. frantically
5. lastly

○
1. hunts
2. puppets
3. miles
4. grapes
5. mountains

What is the fastest you have ever _____ ? Have you traveled 70 _____ per hour in a _____ ? Perhaps you have gone as _____ as 600 miles per _____ in a jet airplane. The _____ of a jet is like _____ compared to the speed at which a _____ must travel to launch a _____ . It must travel about 17,500 _____ per hour, or 300 miles per minute.

○
1. traveled
2. haunted
3. streamed
4. packed
5. manufactured

○
1. bones
2. wools
3. miles
4. limbs
5. carnivals

○
1. gloom
2. peace
3. brim
4. car
5. sea

○
1. fast
2. undersea
3. forward
4. utterly
5. neatly

○
1. lad
2. crystal
3. lighting
4. hour
5. shed

○
1. breakfast
2. cloak
3. yarn
4. blunder
5. speed

○
1. seeking
2. humming
3. strapping
4. walking
5. bogging

○
1. walk
2. rider
3. rocket
4. magnet
5. happening

○
1. birth
2. gland
3. solution
4. carbohydrate
5. satellite

○
1. miles
2. oceans
3. breaks
4. pictures
5. automobiles

Think about the way a _____ is worded: *If* air _____ weight, *then* it can be _____ to move things and to _____ work. *If . . . then . . . .* Scientific _____ are often worded in this _____ . *If* a certain concept _____ to be true, *then* we should be _____ to make predictions about this _____ . Observation and experimentation will _____ us whether our predictions are correct.

1. pinwheel
2. yolk
3. fungus
4. hypothesis
5. cerebellum

1. has
2. compares
3. farms
4. claps
5. ships

1. forgotten
2. used
3. jailed
4. tinkered
5. clanged

1. jam
2. do
3. jet
4. whisk
5. attack

1. astronomers
2. horsetails
3. cartilages
4. hypotheses
5. reflectors

1. toe
2. dip
3. rink
4. way
5. weapon

1. appears
2. squeaks
3. clucks
4. scuffles
5. prefers

1. natural
2. lordly
3. fishy
4. able
5. soapy

1. curtain
2. military
3. whimper
4. concept
5. whisper

1. tell
2. clean
3. wear
4. cement
5. hold

The existence of petroleum, or _____ oil, has been _____ for over 4,000 years. The Egyptians _____ it for embalming. The _____ fires at Baku, in the Soviet Union, have been _____ for hundreds of _____ . They are caused by _____ oil deposits. American colonists _____ oil when mining for _____ . To them the oil was _____ a nuisance.

○
1. pretty
2. crude
3. awake
4. fat
5. instant

○
1. blusters
2. vans
3. perfumes
4. putters
5. years

○
1. given
2. grown
3. known
4. drawn
5. chosen

○
1. burning
2. howling
3. sprinkling
4. snatching
5. nibbling

○
1. flooded
2. crushed
3. used
4. tamed
5. braided

○
1. built
2. found
3. shod
4. failed
5. swung

○
1. mystic
2. comic
3. salty
4. plastic
5. sunny

○
1. height
2. lace
3. cotton
4. salt
5. hatred

○
1. cueing
2. burning
3 fluttering
4. singing
5. weeping

○
1. soberly
2. palely
3. neatly
4. just
5. overhead

Patterns of stars are called _____ . All the constellations that can be _____ year after year seem to _____ as if they were _____ to the turning star _____ . The stars that _____ to be fastened to this _____ sphere are called fixed _____ . These stars do not _____ position in relation to each other as the _____ sphere turns.

1. 1. responses
   2. experimentations
   3. constellations
   4. installations
   5. meteorologists

2. 1. wish
   2. seem
   3. gather
   4. dread
   5. ask

3. 1. suspected
   2. recognized
   3. rotated
   4. cooled
   5. divided

4. 1. bony
   2. hairlike
   3. alive
   4. marble
   5. star

5. 1. move
   2. phrase
   3. skim
   4. wet
   5. bark

6. 1. vapors
   2. neurons
   3. stars
   4. yolks
   5. biceps

7. 1. snuggled
   2. fumbled
   3. attached
   4. paddled
   5. skated

8. 1. drip
   2. zoom
   3. change
   4. skate
   5. blow

9. 1. capacity
   2. sphere
   3. halt
   4. wage
   5. key

10. 1. drugged
    2. sensory
    3. chemical
    4. tidal
    5. star

During the breeding season—the _____ of building nests and _____ young—birds live in _____ units. Each family stakes _____ a definite area for its _____ use. Usually the male _____ chooses the territory and _____ the area he has _____ from strangers, especially from _____ birds of the same _____ . A bird does not often have to fight over a territory.

○	1. ward 2. time 3. ship 4. rustler 5. spoon	○	1. elbow 2. prize 3. view 4. lash 5. bird
○	1. bonding 2. buckling 3. electing 4. raising 5. annoying	○	1. grades 2. astounds 3. finishes 4. protects 5. licks
○	1. lanky 2. medical 3. family 4. costly 5. watery	○	1. written 2. injured 3. suspended 4. selected 5. teased
○	1. ashore 2. otherwise 3. beyond 4. aboard 5. out	○	1. other 2. fragrant 3. religious 4. glassy 5. vital
○	1. icy 2. gay 3. miniature 4. steel 5. own	○	1. manganese 2. mercury 3. cancer 4. species 5. pinwheel

You may recall that air _____ increases as the depth of the _____ increases. At sea level the _____ is deeper and the _____ pressure is much greater than it is on _____ of a mountain. But the _____ pressure decreases rapidly during the _____ few miles above the _____ . From there on up, it _____ slowly. This is much different from the _____ pressure of water.

○
1. pressure
2. mercury
3. hornblende
4. sediment
5. cartilage

○
1. fissionable
2. hydrochloric
3. air
4. molten
5. luminous

○
1. intake
2. atmosphere
3. erector
4. microscope
5. aquarium

○
1. fanatical
2. sly
3. dreary
4. first
5. simple

○
1. energy
2. cirrocumulus
3. insulator
4. atmosphere
5. precipitation

○
1. ovule
2. spore
3. raindrop
4. skeleton
5. earth

○
1. ceramic
2. chlorinated
3. hairlike
4. infectious
5. air

○
1. attends
2. drops
3. scuttles
4. canters
5. gauges

○
1. silence
2. faith
3. ivory
4. cheese
5. top

○
1. sulfuric
2. static
3. sensory
4. molecular
5. drowsy

The way to improve the octane _____ is to put an "_____" into the gasoline. One _____ is tetraethyl lead, commonly _____ as "ethyl" or "lead." _____ exhaust adds lead to _____ as a pollutant. Lead is a _____ poisonous substance. To date, no _____ connection has been made between _____ in the atmosphere and lead _____ in people. Yet lead in the air we breathe could be harmful over the years.

1. scouring
2. trading
3. spitting
4. skiing
5. rating

1. cocoa
2. pie
3. agony
4. air
5. taste

1. idea
2. igloo
3. additive
4. orchid
5. intellectual

1. sadly
2. gloomily
3. very
4. newly
5. softly

1. feud
2. additive
3. babe
4. snub
5. crescent

1. ardent
2. drastic
3. accessible
4. direct
5. mid

1. known
2. flown
3. sent
4. discarded
5. refunded

1. cedar
2. honey
3. lead
4. tallow
5. mortar

1. Intense
2. Skillful
3. Automobile
4. Available
5. Breathless

1. poisoning
2. squawking
3. naming
4. merging
5. spinning

You may tend to think of the _____ community as a place _____ by human hands. This, by _____ means, is true. Man has _____ into natural communities all over the _____ surface. He has become a _____ of these communities, and has _____ them to suit his _____ . Certain species of plants and _____ are favored by man's _____, but others are not so fortunate.

1. hopeful
2. static
3. natural
4. rubber
5. delicate

1. part
2. display
3. corral
4. perpendicular
5. comedy

1. consoled
2. grounded
3. daunted
4. untouched
5. reckoned

1. confiscated
2. flown
3. modified
4. sued
5. shielded

1. inlaid
2. terminal
3. high
4. sly
5. no

1. highnesses
2. tramps
3. needs
4. merits
5. barbs

1. engraved
2. squealed
3. moved
4. motioned
5. rotted

1. straps
2. assurances
3. consumers
4. animals
5. creeds

1. earth's
2. radium's
3. meteor's
4. fusion's
5. frost's

1. paralysis
2. presence
3. cricket
4. cramp
5. log

If you ask a modern _____ what the Sun is, he would _____ answer that it is a _____ ball of very hot _____ . Indeed, its diameter is _____ 1,400,000 kilometers—more than a hundred times the _____ of Earth. The _____ Earth-Moon system could be _____ inside the Sun with _____ of room left over. The _____ of the Moon's orbit around Earth is almost 800,000 kilometers.

1. antiseptic
2. bullfrog
3. astronomer
4. chromosome
5. beaker

1. passion
2. number
3. compliment
4. marvel
5. diameter

1. utterly
2. probably
3. slightly
4. thirstily
5. artificially

1. pleasant
2. okay
3. entire
4. inland
5. farewell

1. spare
2. desolate
3. petty
4. gigantic
5. toasty

1. demolished
2. sloshed
3. put
4. panned
5. polished

1. agreement
2. barium
3. mica
4. aid
5. gas

1. lots
2. parchments
3. overlays
4. balms
5. amendments

1. deliberately
2. freshly
3. delicately
4. slowly
5. almost

1. diameter
2. conviction
3. cockpit
4. handicap
5. spindle

The algae are predominantly aquatic. They are _____ in fresh-water ponds, and in _____, streams, ditches, and swamps. If you have _____ tried to maintain an _____ of fish, you know that the _____ and the sides of the _____ may become contaminated with a _____ scum. The scum is _____ . Species of algae are _____ found in wet places on _____, such as on damp soil, rocks, and trees.

○
1. interviewed
2. found
3. enlisted
4. renewed
5. dialed

○
1. technologist
2. planarian
3. aquarium
4. phenomenon
5. backbone

○
1. intellectuals
2. plums
3. lakes
4. experiments
5. encounters

○
1. naval
2. mechanical
3. personal
4. green
5. polar

○
1. ever
2. arrogantly
3. sadly
4. someday
5. splendidly

○
1. glucose
2. nitrogen
3. algae
4. silica
5. polonium

○
1. outwash
2. agreement
3. equation
4. aquarium
5. antiseptic

○
1. breathlessly
2. rudely
3. uneasily
4. also
5. wryly

○
1. water
2. vote
3. raven
4. pearl
5. truce

○
1. wire
2. land
3. insomnia
4. fur
5. tape

When animals live in social _____, it is a great _____ to be able to _____ by making certain sounds or _____ . These calls may indicate _____, anger, danger, or the _____ of food. A flock of _____ crows feeding in a _____, will usually post a _____ in a tall tree _____ . If a man approaches, the sentinel will sound the warning call, and the crows will depart.

○
1. scars
2. telescopes
3. groups
4. incomes
5. chairs

○
1. wilderness
2. pouch
3. advantage
4. poster
5. province

○
1. communicate
2. manufacture
3. carry
4. start
5. take

○
1. quarts
2. mares
3. numerals
4. calls
5. impacts

○
1. distress
2. sugar
3. pork
4. size
5. material

○
1. intermission
2. stoop
3. discovery
4. woodchuck
5. tortilla

○
1. worthy
2. prefabricated
3. crispy
4. common
5. beige

○
1. field
2. subject
3. pocket
4. porpoise
5. crash

○
1. glade
2. challenge
3. sentinel
4. rod
5. cluster

○
1. nearby
2. finally
3. stubbornly
4. savagely
5. rightfully

Man, as he has increased in _____ know-how, has brought about _____ changes in his planetary _____ . He has resculptured the _____, changed the courses of _____, contaminated the air, and all but _____ various types of plants and _____ from the face of the _____ . Some of the changes he has _____ about can never be _____ . Very soon, man must learn to understand his environment and to live in it successfully.

○	1. alive 2. advisable 3. terrific 4. technological 5. squeamish	○	1. cured 2. soaked 3. chipped 4. eliminated 5. snubbed
○	1. low 2. rickety 3. outdoor 4. choral 5. great	○	1. issues 2. abbots 3. ruins 4. surgeons 5. animals
○	1. carburetor 2. environment 3. aluminum 4. polonium 5. echinoderm	○	1. flask 2. radar 3. granite 4. earth 5. diffusion
○	1. circumstance 2. censor 3. room 4. land 5. coward	○	1. apologized 2. sprayed 3. brought 4. swept 5. flown
○	1. serpents 2. changes 3. accomplices 4. implements 5. rivers	○	1. spattered 2. undone 3. driven 4. celebrated 5. paddled

In 1838 Michael Faraday discovered the laws that _____ electrolysis. He did this by _____ the results of many _____ . The essential result of Faraday's _____ can be stated easily. The _____ of atoms of a _____ that are plated in _____ is proportional to the _____ of electric charge passed through the _____ . This result of Faraday's _____ to the idea that electricity comes in packages, or bundles.

○
1. detract
2. punch
3. govern
4. applaud
5. singe

○
1. stone
2. metal
3. weapon
4. discovery
5. pawn

○
1. studying
2. evolving
3. whooping
4. splintering
5. detaching

○
1. smallpox
2. electrolysis
3. chlorine
4. sediment
5. magnetism

○
1. ancestors
2. antennas
3. experiments
4. barons
5. salivas

○
1. desperation
2. platoon
3. beverage
4. amount
5. cartridge

○
1. experiments
2. volcanos
3. dioxides
4. earthquakes
5. chlorides

○
1. apparatus
2. thunderhead
3. radar
4. altitude
5. adaption

○
1. number
2. flock
3. respect
4. genius
5. flush

○
1. bet
2. bred
3. rang
4. wed
5. led

The ancients measured the length of _____ by a "rule of thumb." What we _____ call an *inch* was _____ the width of a _____ thumb. Our footrule started _____ as the length of a _____ foot.

According to Biblical _____, Noah used a unit of _____ called a *cubit* when he _____ the ark. The cubit was the _____ on an extended arm and hand from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger.

○
1. odors
2. tracts
3. gangs
4. objects
5. canopies

○
1. fate's
2. wage's
3. sun's
4. snob's
5. man's

○
1. now
2. purely
3. regally
4. upstairs
5. gayly

○
1. flour
2. literature
3. courtship
4. outrage
5. desertion

○
1. evasively
2. vigorously
3. wearily
4. originally
5. gingerly

○
1. length
2. closure
3. profit
4. power
5. symmetry

○
1. helm's
2. court's
3. man's
4. mob's
5. rag's

○
1. built
2. strode
3. sent
4. blocked
5. smote

○
1. ideally
2. apart
3. sourly
4. out
5. perhaps

○
1. treason
2. romance
3. ammunition
4. distance
5. prejudice

In the days of Benjamin Franklin, _____ was a frightening mystery to most _____ . Franklin, however, believed that _____ was caused by static _____— that it was the same as the _____ he produced in his _____, but on a larger _____ . In 1752, with his _____ "kite and key" experiment, Franklin _____ his theory. The experiment _____ quite clearly that lightning and static electricity were the same thing.

1. lightning
2. dismay
3. fortitude
4. turpentine
5. rhythm

1. amphibian
2. beryllium
3. cytoplasm
4. laboratory
5. atmosphere

1. wolves
2. hollows
3. stitches
4. cuckoos
5. people

1. manager
2. sport
3. canary
4. surplus
5. scale

1. inconvenience
2. loss
3. shelter
4. lightning
5. hatred

1. panicky
2. sleepy
3. marble
4. optical
5. famous

1. ammonia
2. chlorophyll
3. calcium
4. electricity
5. fungus

1. subtracted
2. stuffed
3. whined
4. proved
5. blackmailed

1. ankles
2. beans
3. mites
4. sparks
5. guitars

1. showed
2. blubbered
3. begged
4. breathed
5. stuttered

Motion is the continuing change in the _____ of an object relative to a _____ of reference. If you were _____ in a flying airplane, would you be _____ ? The answer to this _____ depends upon your point of _____ . As you sit in your _____ you would be motionless with _____ to the airplane; however, you would be in _____ with respect to the _____ .

1. position
2. bravery
3. armory
4. talk
5. nail

1. lemonade
2. toothpaste
3. gloom
4. multitude
5. reference

1. ballet
2. mechanism
3. point
4. gross
5. bunker

1. hat
2. success
3. half
4. sulfur
5. seat

1. raining
2. beaming
3. shining
4. sitting
5. snowing

1. disappointment
2. cobblestone
3. parsley
4. respect
5. flesh

1. failing
2. boring
3. shrinking
4. moving
5. spitting

1. enamel
2. lithium
3. motion
4. erosion
5. vapor

1. boundary
2. total
3. landlord
4. question
5. meter

1. stage
2. shale
3. quartz
4. earth
5. fever

Fossils are the preserved remains of _____ which lived a long _____ ago. Preserved imprints made by _____ that walked in the _____ along the banks of _____ or along the ocean _____ have been found. The _____ parts of organisms, such as _____, bones and teeth, remained as _____ because they were not _____ by bacteria as were the softer, fleshy parts of the body.

○
1. centimeters
2. transformers
3. carbonates
4. biologists
5. organisms

○
1. quart
2. rake
3. vise
4. front
5. stag

○
1. transaction
2. time
3. doll
4. alibi
5. destination

○
1. dizzy
2. confidential
3. hard
4. nude
5. deep

○
1. fixtures
2. margins
3. liquids
4. animals
5. drills

○
1. kites
2. shells
3. cavities
4. snares
5. scows

○
1. squirrel
2. pop
3. mud
4. bull
5. newcomer

○
1. proteins
2. protons
3. calories
4. meteors
5. fossils

○
1. stalls
2. rivers
3. maples
4. hotels
5. shrieks

○
1. decayed
2. researched
3. hailed
4. telegraphed
5. reproduced

An hypothesis, remember, is a _____ guess about the solution to a _____ . A scientist forms an _____ which he believes is the _____ probable solution to his _____ . He forms his hypothesis from his _____ past experiences and observations. He _____ with things he is _____ certain about and moves toward _____ he is not certain about. The _____ moves from the proven to the not-yet-proven.

○
1. reasonable
2. ridiculous
3. final
4. sleepy
5. grateful

○
1. rusty
2. invisible
3. chilly
4. own
5. abrupt

○
1. match
2. pebble
3. problem
4. model
5. charge

○
1. bends
2. fails
3. pours
4. starts
5. weeps

○
1. isotope
2. observatory
3. hypothesis
4. amethyst
5. orbit

○
1. fortunately
2. peacefully
3. fairly
4. quickly
5. uneasily

○
1. least
2. dampest
3. most
4. lumpiest
5. happiest

○
1. unions
2. wags
3. comics
4. things
5. chalks

○
1. problem
2. juice
3. diet
4. spectacle
5. submarine

○
1. astronomer
2. membrane
3. scientist
4. stopper
5. neutron

An electromagnet is inside the _____ receiver. The pulses of _____ come in from the _____ line and go through the _____ . Differences in the amount of _____ will make a difference in the _____ of the electromagnet.

The _____ also has a diaphragm. The _____ pulls on the diaphragm and _____ it vibrate. It vibrates at _____ speeds because the electromagnet pulls on it with different amounts of pull.

○
1. telephone
2. snowy
3. prompt
4. rugged
5. doubtful

○
1. chocolate
2. face
3. recess
4. strength
5. tunnel

○
1. sandstone
2. physics
3. survival
4. electricity
5. pumice

○
1. hero
2. flier
3. receiver
4. clover
5. splinter

○
1. arctic
2. touchy
3. available
4. telephone
5. rapid

○
1. phosphorus
2. electromagnet
3. cerebellum
4. classification
5. experimentation

○
1. condensation
2. pinwheel
3. nitrogen
4. electromagnet
5. compressor

○
1. watches
2. feels
3. hears
4. makes
5. sees

○
1. current
2. glare
3. treasure
4. concern
5. gold

○
1. different
2. international
3. latched
4. scarce
5. icy

Two things cannot occupy the same _____ at the same time. If a _____ object is dropped into a _____ test tube that has _____ in it, water will be _____ . The water level will _____ in the tube. The _____ in the water level in the _____ is equal to the _____ of the object dropped into the _____ . This is called the *direct displacement method* of finding the volume of an object.

○
1. lens
2. space
3. plover
4. electromagnet
5. specimen

○
1. kneel
2. snooze
3. talk
4. publish
5. rise

○
1. small
2. barren
3. broad
4. late
5. cleft

○
1. change
2. officer
3. vegetable
4. talent
5. judge

○
1. calibrated
2. minced
3. grown
4. rescued
5. complimented

○
1. lithium
2. neuron
3. sandstone
4. tube
5. wax

○
1. cloth
2. water
3. education
4. luxury
5. beef

○
1. reptile
2. walnut
3. motor
4. volume
5. gantry

○
1. *displaced*
2. *torn*
3. *telephoned*
4. *photographed*
5. *scared*

○
1. feeler
2. tube
3. diaphragm
4. hemoglobin
5. gene

Crude oil was not used very much as a _____ because it produced large _____ of smoke and a _____ odor. Then it was _____ that kerosine could be _____ from the crude oil. _____ burned well and did _____ form disagreeable products. It _____ an important source of both _____ and light. Soon the _____ for kerosine became so great that the search for new oil deposits increased.

1. neck
2. battery
3. fuel
4. slit
5. widow

1. Kindness
2. Treason
3. Love
4. Attitude
5. Kerosine

1. stools
2. amounts
3. gears
4. packets
5. visions

1. secretly
2. coldly
3. craftily
4. not
5. gleefully

1. disagreeable
2. clumsy
3. cowardly
4. comfortable
5. reasonable

1. crunched
2. dusted
3. became
4. ended
5. pitied

1. feared
2. scheduled
3. papered
4. discovered
5. imagined

1. heat
2. inertia
3. clover
4. nutrition
5. mold

1. phoned
2. blurred
3. barged
4. crammed
5. separated

1. apology
2. guitar
3. script
4. prefix
5. demand

Soil is a mixture of rock, _____, water, air, and living _____ . The amounts of these _____ present in soil can _____ and thus create different _____ of soil conditions. Soil _____ by the slow process of _____ rock into smaller and _____ particles. Decaying plant and _____ life add humus to the _____ . It has been estimated that it takes 100 years to form an inch of soil.

1. gravity
2. heredity
3. biology
4. density
5. humus

1. goes
2. fords
3. rides
4. hunts
5. forms

1. hemoglobins
2. biologists
3. responses
4. organisms
5. atmospheres

1. frosting
2. inhaling
3. poisoning
4. telegraphing
5. weathering

1. abdomens
2. calories
3. infections
4. substances
5. chemists

1. foamier
2. colder
3. smaller
4. lower
5. quicker

1. rehearse
2. baptize
3. pluck
4. vary
5. pry

1. sensitive
2. single
3. parallel
4. animal
5. expert

1. hospitals
2. sawmills
3. covers
4. kinds
5. chasms

1. pupa
2. aid
3. cocoon
4. alga
5. soil

Almost 100,000 light-years in diameter, our _____ is one of the _____ star islands known. Its _____ part, located in the _____ of Sagittarius, is hidden by _____ thick gas and dust _____ that it has never been _____ directly. But infrared astronomy—a _____ developing branch of space _____—has been able to _____ the invisible heat rays coming from the center.

○
1. kidney
2. exoskeleton
3. indication
4. blood
5. galaxy

○
1. stools
2. branches
3. gasps
4. clouds
5. gallops

○
1. stricter
2. gayer
3. rosier
4. franker
5. larger

○
1. observed
2. restrained
3. raced
4. welcomed
5. required

○
1. shaggy
2. prior
3. direct
4. central
5. foreign

○
1. nightly
2. politely
3. rapidly
4. musically
5. joyously

○
1. direction
2. expression
3. plaster
4. ostrich
5. quality

○
1. casserole
2. probability
3. tapestry
4. lavender
5. exploration

○
1. usable
2. such
3. ornate
4. regal
5. wily

○
1. mold
2. poison
3. excrete
4. inflate
5. detect

There are many ways that _____ can affect the balance in _____ . You have already learned about DDT _____ and how the "top dogs" in _____ ecosystems are being _____ . This leaves the food _____ without an important group of _____ . As a result the _____ populations will change. The _____ ecosystem may or may not be _____ from man's point of view.

○
1. fever
2. boredom
3. cold
4. pollution
5. porcelain

○
1. web
2. test
3. cap
4. wool
5. sofa

○
1. fundamentals
2. cigarettes
3. ecosystems
4. transformers
5. reactors

○
1. endeavors
2. consumers
3. massacres
4. patriots
5. fraternities

○
1. pollution
2. inflation
3. sausage
4. precipitation
5. welfare

○
1. long
2. other
3. dreary
4. annual
5. neat

○
1. cocky
2. idle
3. some
4. shiny
5. loyal

○
1. big
2. late
3. simple
4. new
5. fussy

○
1. killed
2. shunned
3. styled
4. pawned
5. scoured

○
1. desirable
2. innocent
3. concerned
4. prehistoric
5. thick

You can diagram the geologic time scale on a _____ strip of paper and _____ compare the lengths of _____ of each large division. To _____ this you will need a _____ long strip of paper _____ as the roll of _____ from an adding machine. If you _____ the metric system for your _____, you will find that the _____ involved in this project is quite simple.

○	1. cozy 2. sharp 3. domed 4. long 5. frequent	○	1. grave 2. festive 3. vain 4. such 5. earthy
○	1. softly 2. wildly 3. boldly 4. easily 5. sourly	○	1. garlic 2. publicity 3. coil 4. gravel 5. paper
○	1. time 2. gravy 3. pollen 4. cake 5. help	○	1. voice 2. use 3. tow 4. spill 5. skip
○	1. dignify 2. quack 3. net 4. do 5. plug	○	1. measurements 2. raptures 3. celebrations 4. receptions 5. remembrances
○	1. richly 2. gaily 3. very 4. sadly 5. keenly	○	1. mathematics 2. octagon 3. hypoteneuse 4. budget 5. bisector

Till now, technology has grown as _____ and as fast as _____ have been willing to _____ . But now we may be _____ to make choices, because our _____ can no longer survive the _____ of the unlimited growth of _____ . It is becoming clear that _____ and technology *cannot* solve all the _____, at least not in the _____ way.

○
1. gently
2. busily
3. far
4. nicely
5. cruelly

○
1. ties
2. effects
3. rashes
4. champions
5. praises

○
1. clams
2. sprouts
3. spices
4. people
5. feasts

○
1. technology
2. quail
3. flounder
4. buoyancy
5. pneumonia

○
1. wobble
2. swim
3. pray
4. go
5. pet

○
1. reaction
2. inspiration
3. incense
4. science
5. darkness

○
1. placed
2. weathered
3. fused
4. forced
5. blocked

○
1. barnacles
2. regrets
3. puddings
4. fuselages
5. problems

○
1. balm
2. produce
3. world
4. haul
5. goddess

○
1. inky
2. cozy
3. ill
4. swampy
5. old

Special curved mirrors called *parabolic* _____ are used as reflectors for _____ and automobile headlights. A _____ mirror is a parabolic _____ . When a lamp is _____ near a parabolic mirror, its _____ rays are reflected parallel to an _____ line drawn straight out from the _____ of the mirror. The _____ of a parabolic mirror _____ in the shape of a line called a *parabola*.

○
1. *grievances*
2. *delicacies*
3. *mirrors*
4. *eagles*
5. *remedies*

○
1. guttural
2. clenched
3. light
4. scary
5. velvety

○
1. pronunciations
2. juices
3. adults
4. stumps
5. searchlights

○
1. indignant
2. imaginary
3. official
4. envious
5. optimistic

○
1. sleeping
2. crying
3. scowling
4. pitying
5. shaving

○
1. buggy
2. property
3. synopsis
4. center
5. apprentice

○
1. mirror
2. milestone
3. parent
4. spectator
5. closet

○
1. intensity
2. altitude
3. surface
4. analysis
5. wriggler

○
1. plowed
2. scolded
3. shouted
4. placed
5. strained

○
1. strides
2. curves
3. sends
4. flames
5. fills

The interior of the earth is very _____ . If we measure the _____ in a deep mine or a _____ hole, we find that the _____ rises the deeper we _____ . This increase varies from _____ to place but averages about one _____ Fahrenheit for every 60 _____ in depth. If we _____ down into a hole 600 _____ deep, the temperature increases about 10°F.

○ 1. conservative 2. striped 3. tan 4. deafening 5. hot	○ 1. milk 2. charm 3. paint 4. place 5. love
○ 1. gravitation 2. temperature 3. chrysalis 4. respiration 5. subphylum	○ 1. century 2. medal 3. hand 4. link 5. degree
○ 1. retired 2. staggered 3. bristled 4. drilled 5. warned	○ 1. feet 2. foremen 3. suspenders 4. mobs 5. phenomena
○ 1. pedestrian 2. heredity 3. temperature 4. adaptation 5. projector	○ 1. sing 2. go 3. rap 4. stop 5. bark
○ 1. sleep 2. fly 3. go 4. toot 5. eat	○ 1. dashes 2. feet 3. dimes 4. bins 5. mutts

As you go up on a _____ mountain, gravity decreases _____, and the weight of _____ also decreases. This means that a _____ foot of water has _____ less pressure at high _____ than at sea level. _____ becomes greater as you _____ below sea level. Would the _____ foot of water exert _____ or less pressure in Death Valley than at sea level?

○	1. manual 2. clean 3. high 4. dim 5. dry	○	1. porcupines 2. volunteers 3. promises 4. altitudes 5. initiations
○	1. daintily 2. shrewdly 3. slightly 4. loudly 5. musically	○	1. Altitude 2. Evaporation 3. Gravity 4. Fungus 5. Nitrogen
○	1. water 2. ooze 3. grace 4. spite 5. yarn	○	1. sell 2. moo 3. bottle 4. shed 5. go
○	1. tidal 2. molten 3. spinal 4. cubic 5. static	○	1. random 2. geological 3. cubic 4. diluted 5. extinct
○	1. horizontally 2. musically 3. slightly 4. mathematically 5. vertically	○	1. jollier 2. more 3. cruder 4. shyer 5. balder

Soil is composed of particles of _____ sizes. The larger particles are _____, followed in decreasing particles _____, by sand, silt and _____ . The size of the _____ in soil determines how much _____ and air the soil can _____ . In turn, the amount of _____ and air (and minerals) in _____ determines the plant life the _____ can support.

○
1. slack
2. agile
3. jubilant
4. disastrous
5. various

○
1. fever
2. water
3. chinook
4. germ
5. yolk

○
1. holly
2. mumps
3. gravel
4. security
5. fiction

○
1. panic
2. hold
3. bowl
4. adhere
5. relent

○
1. silence
2. spectacle
3. fabric
4. bedroom
5. size

○
1. plasma
2. fungus
3. phosphorous
4. nature
5. water

○
1. homework
2. clay
3. misfortune
4. scope
5. persistence

○
1. density
2. krypton
3. ecology
4. soil
5. hydroxide

○
1. velocities
2. anemones
3. digestions
4. neurons
5. particles

○
1. abdomen
2. alloy
3. soil
4. aphid
5. argon

If you have a balanced _____, your body probably gets the _____ amount of the various _____ and vitamins. The kind of _____ you eat will help _____ your health, your growth, and in _____ cases how long you _____ . A diet that gives your _____ the nutrients it needs is _____ a *balanced diet*. There are _____ basic food groups. Foods from each group are essential to good health.

○
1. dragon
2. diet
3. announcement
4. reef
5. octopus

○
1. plaid
2. necessary
3. dejected
4. sorrowful
5. divine

○
1. bullheads
2. minerals
3. telegraphs
4. pinwheels
5. ligaments

○
1. expanse
2. cloak
3. food
4. crib
5. charge

○
1. film
2. mediate
3. scald
4. determine
5. chew

○
1. glassy
2. attentive
3. certain
4. dandy
5. stocky

○
1. live
2. burst
3. swing
4. drive
5. leak

○
1. goat
2. stitch
3. mast
4. statue
5. body

○
1. afforded
2. demanded
3. called
4. shipped
5. dipped

○
1. petty
2. expensive
3. four
4. lame
5. obscure

Blood counts are made by diluting the _____ and spreading it on a _____ ruled into squares like _____ paper. The average red _____ count, at sea level, is 5,000,000 per _____ millimeter (a small drop) in _____, and 4,500,000 in women. _____ is measured by _____ the intensity of the _____ color of the blood. _____ cell counts and hemoglobin measurements may indicate *anemia*.

○
1. shale
2. radium
3. protein
4. blood
5. humus

○
1. swamps
2. sewers
3. mumps
4. dyes
5. men

○
1. guest
2. camel
3. slide
4. descendant
5. cottage

○
1. Exposition
2. Nonsense
3. Hemoglobin
4. Intermission
5. Tapestry

○
1. false
2. ordinal
3. graph
4. positive
5. acute

○
1. thrilling
2. determining
3. preventing
4. scrambling
5. accommodating

○
1. tidal
2. bony
3. cell
4. spinal
5. ceramic

○
1. obsolete
2. limber
3. flimsy
4. cute
5. red

○
1. odd
2. rational
3. binary
4. cubic
5. absent

○
1. Vile
2. Tense
3. Arid
4. Red
5. Old

Dependence on amphetamines has become a _____ problem. Many people have _____ taking these drugs, on a _____ prescription, for weight _____ . Others have started by _____ a pill illegally, to help them _____ awake while driving a _____ or working the night _____ in a factory. And _____, amphetamines have been passed from _____ to person simply for kicks.

○
1. national
2. cautious
3. preferable
4. geological
5. fanciful

○
1. taste
2. stay
3. smell
4. grow
5. quack

○
1. thundered
2. roared
3. started
4. divided
5. huddled

○
1. stump
2. needle
3. truck
4. savage
5. robot

○
1. pearl's
2. baton's
3. granny's
4. doctor's
5. script's

○
1. canal
2. souvenir
3. skate
4. shift
5. beetle

○
1. adventure
2. drama
3. reduction
4. treason
5. perfume

○
1. hourly
2. upstairs
3. recently
4. humanely
5. underneath

○
1. taking
2. stalling
3. oiling
4. gnawing
5. sprinkling

○
1. silver
2. person
3. flannel
4. leather
5. bravery

A chain reaction produces a _____ amount of heat energy. The _____ of a nuclear reactor which _____ this heat is called a _____ . Usually the coolant is _____ .

The coolant becomes extremely _____ from the heat it _____ up from the chain _____ . The hot coolant gives up its _____ to coils of water _____ which are in the coolant. This set of water pipes is called a *heat exchanger*.

○	1. nervous 2. humorous 3. monstrous 4. tremendous 5. delicious	○	1. low 2. civil 3. obvious 4. hot 5. numb
○	1. climax 2. ham 3. part 4. legend 5. feast	○	1. stacks 2. lays 3. chalks 4. picks 5. blocks
○	1. astonishes 2. progresses 3. removes 4. thrills 5. believes	○	1. reaction 2. vehicle 3. humus 4. ovary 5. aquarium
○	1. *coolant* 2. *telegrapher* 3. *capillary* 4. *horizon* 5. *sac*	○	1. halo 2. heat 3. mucus 4. cerebrum 5. fungus
○	1. mercury 2. coal 3. water 4. erosion 5. sandstone	○	1. styles 2. packets 3. witches 4. pipes 5. clefts

For the first time, meteorologists have been _____ to get pictures of _____ weather areas. Radar can _____ storms in small areas. _____ satellites can photograph large _____ .

Weather satellites are able to _____ hurricanes developing in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. By _____ the pictures from the _____, weathermen can tell how _____ a hurricane will be and the _____ and direction it is traveling.

○
1. weak
2. gorgeous
3. perilous
4. able
5. yellow

○
1. shrink
2. incline
3. track
4. knit
5. mutter

○
1. proud
2. large
3. fussy
4. clean
5. concrete

○
1. nicknaming
2. studying
3. greeting
4. matching
5. throwing

○
1. write
2. locate
3. tell
4. fail
5. approve

○
1. circuits
2. astronauts
3. solutions
4. filters
5. satellites

○
1. Reasonable
2. Scornful
3. Weather
4. Icy
5. Downtown

○
1. careful
2. rightful
3. wistful
4. powerful
5. fluffy

○
1. areas
2. wastes
3. dogsleds
4. pies
5. objections

○
1. disguise
2. speed
3. group
4. faith
5. kink

Every factory needs a source of _____ for its activities. This _____ usually comes from a _____ such as coal or _____ . Likewise, your cells must _____ energy for their activities. _____, fats, and proteins furnish the _____ with energy and raw _____ . Even though many humans are _____, these energy foods are _____ plentiful on the earth. But they are not always found where they are most needed.

○
1. penicillin
2. energy
3. compression
4. poison
5. lithium

○
1. Carbohydrates
2. Nuclei
3. Astronomers
4. Astronauts
5. Antibiotics

○
1. energy
2. ammonium
3. concentration
4. quartz
5. radar

○
1. cell
2. gill
3. stage
4. cork
5. pistil

○
1. sperm
2. vapor
3. plastic
4. fuel
5. yolk

○
1. rangers
2. crates
3. zoos
4. ornaments
5. materials

○
1. oil
2. wool
3. license
4. pie
5. gravel

○
1. hungry
2. constant
3. holy
4. foul
5. juicy

○
1. note
2. rhyme
3. determine
4. sputter
5. have

○
1. busily
2. sullenly
3. fearfully
4. nervously
5. fairly

Static electricity, or *electrostatics*, was a familiar _____ way back in history. Our _____ ancestors heard the crackle of _____ electric sparks when they _____ a cat's fur and when they _____ their hair. They saw the _____ discharge of static electricity from _____ objects on certain nights when the _____ was highly charged. They were _____ able to observe lightning, and the _____ lights or *aurora*.

○
1. cupcake
2. lunch
3. phenomenon
4. infant
5. kitty

○
1. groaning
2. glowing
3. sobbing
4. conquering
5. chiding

○
1. early
2. aghast
3. emerald
4. cowardly
5. arrogant

○
1. bribed
2. pointed
3. paid
4. dined
5. tamed

○
1. arable
2. sweet
3. small
4. cautious
5. dumb

○
1. atmosphere
2. flatworm
3. watershed
4. epidermis
5. conservation

○
1. stroked
2. absorbed
3. seeded
4. boosted
5. loathed

○
1. physically
2. also
3. downstream
4. sadly
5. musically

○
1. combed
2. compromised
3. vaulted
4. aped
5. ceased

○
1. drugged
2. extinct
3. porous
4. northern
5. bony

When an electric current flows through a _____ conductor, such as a _____ wire, the only charges that _____ are negative charges. These _____ move through the _____ from the negative terminal to the _____ terminal of the cell. The _____ are pushed along by the _____ in their electrical potential _____ . As long as the _____ is able to maintain a potential difference, current will flow.

○
1. tidal
2. fundamental
3. solid
4. molten
5. deciduous

○
1. certain
2. terrible
3. rocky
4. exquisite
5. positive

○
1. copper
2. weird
3. violent
4. clumsy
5. soapy

○
1. charges
2. pillows
3. knapsacks
4. lurches
5. roars

○
1. dream
2. bewitch
3. marry
4. spring
5. move

○
1. fatality
2. difference
3. stampede
4. television
5. installment

○
1. spurs
2. charges
3. months
4. plums
5. rustlers

○
1. energy
2. diatom
3. radioactivity
4. hibernation
5. kidney

○
1. wire
2. loop
3. visit
4. lick
5. floor

○
1. cell
2. intestine
3. moss
4. glucose
5. diptheria

Animal life is basically dependent upon _____ life for food. Animals are _____ affected by such factors as _____ and temperature. Animals must be _____ to find suitable *cover* or _____ of refuge, and a _____ situation in which to _____ forth their young. It is _____ surprising that animal populations, like _____ populations, differ from one _____ to another.

○	1. drowsy 2. plant 3. marble 4. spinal 5. tidal	○	1. crunchy 2. favorable 3. turbulent 4. legible 5. continual
○	1. dryly 2. kindly 3. racially 4. also 5. gingerly	○	1. bring 2. sneeze 3. sock 4. bunt 5. sprinkle
○	1. foil 2. paste 3. weather 4. mail 5. absence	○	1. sadly 2. luckily 3. politically 4. usefully 5. not
○	1. curious 2. slim 3. soapy 4. nude 5. able	○	1. muggy 2. ceramic 3. plant 4. drugged 5. frosty
○	1. place 2. bleach 3. beef 4. milk 5. celery	○	1. biome 2. fulcrum 3. calorie 4. pinwheel 5. flask

Oysters, clams and mussels are vegetable _____, turning algae into animal _____ . Thus they are a _____ source of food for us. _____ have long been _____ in oyster beds and _____ with great profit along the _____ coast. They need little _____ other than being supplied with _____ shells to which they _____ themselves. But they do require clean water. Oysters do not grow well in water polluted by sewage or garbage.

1. executives
2. floods
3. illusions
4. credits
5. feeders

1. harvested
2. debated
3. modernized
4. ratified
5. repealed

1. existences
2. windpipes
3. proteins
4. plastics
5. velocities

1. fireproof
2. lawmaking
3. unjust
4. eastern
5. impartial

1. powdery
2. narrow
3. valuable
4. waxed
5. square

1. foil
2. care
3. logic
4. defiance
5. charm

1. Barbecues
2. Oysters
3. Amateurs
4. Monograms
5. Buttons

1. intense
2. immortal
3. empty
4. direct
5. gloomy

1. contradicted
2. raised
3. voiced
4. grated
5. betrayed

1. penalize
2. aid
3. shovel
4. attach
5. verify

Many people fail to realize that when they are _____ about how many "calories" there are in a _____ amount of food, they are _____ referring to the _____ of kilocalories, not the _____ of "small" calories. For _____, a piece of apple _____ that is said to _____ 310 "calories" really contains 310 _____ calories, or kilocalories. This is a _____ amount of energy.

○	1. talking 2. tripping 3. reaching 4. hanging 5. flying	○	1. radio 2. example 3. judgment 4. noontime 5. glue
○	1. certain 2. gradual 3. constant 4. majestic 5. sluggish	○	1. reason 2. pie 3. cable 4. rod 5. mop
○	1. solemnly 2. slowly 3. rapidly 4. fearfully 5. actually	○	1. carve 2. tow 3. contain 4. milk 5. shock
○	1. number 2. puppet 3. glance 4. shroud 5. giant	○	1. gloomy 2. worthy 3. glossy 4. shrewd 5. food
○	1. number 2. eagle 3. victim 4. powder 5. puddle	○	1. cheeky 2. final 3. large 4. tight 5. feminine

There are limits even with the _____ microscopes to what one can _____ in living cells. Usually _____ cells are more _____—but not just any _____ cells, for they must be _____ and treated in special _____ . The methods used are _____ to preserve the cells with as _____ structural changes as possible, and to _____ the parts to make them more easily visible.

○
1. roughest
2. best
3. greenest
4. darkest
5. driest

○
1. feared
2. modeled
3. killed
4. drenched
5. sold

○
1. inhale
2. poison
3. observe
4. excrete
5. repel

○
1. hoes
2. ages
3. apes
4. sultans
5. ways

○
1. jolly
2. soggy
3. trusted
4. sour
5. dead

○
1. circled
2. thrilled
3. wrung
4. designed
5. crumbled

○
1. loving
2. filling
3. revealing
4. giving
5. gripping

○
1. feudal
2. few
3. violent
4. notorious
5. scaly

○
1. juicy
2. royal
3. dead
4. swampy
5. racial

○
1. stain
2. buy
3. butt
4. burden
5. appoint

The junction at which the _____ impulse is passed from one _____ to another is called a _____ . Synapses are vital to the _____ of the activity of the _____ nervous system. They occur at _____ points where the finest _____ of dendrites or axons _____ close to a muscle, _____, or other nerve cell. Each of these _____ terminal branches has a little knob at its end.

1. ceramic
2. lunar
3. static
4. polar
5. nerve

1. shy
2. vile
3. snug
4. khaki
5. all

1. marble
2. cell
3. uterus
4. gram
5. solvent

1. undertones
2. fatalities
3. petticoats
4. secretaries
5. branches

1. *reptile*
2. *tadpole*
3. *windpipe*
4. *lotion*
5. *synapse*

1. skip
2. choke
3. strip
4. wink
5. come

1. chaplain
2. control
3. curtain
4. suitor
5. clipper

1. wasp
2. watershed
3. gland
4. snake
5. biologist

1. whole
2. respectful
3. watery
4. nasal
5. wily

1. rocky
2. sultry
3. lucky
4. fine
5. gaudy

While more Americans use alcohol than _____, most of them are _____ severely dependent on it. But over 5,000,000 Americans _____ alcohol compulsively, and are _____ to control the amount they _____ . These people—alcoholics—suffer from the _____ called *alcoholism*. Some _____ may go for _____ or months without a _____, but then one drink _____ off an overpowering thirst for more.

○
1. sourdough
2. sense
3. variation
4. tobacco
5. gold

○
1. lithium
2. turbine
3. thyroid
4. gelatin
5. disease

○
1. aboard
2. upstairs
3. inland
4. below
5. not

○
1. nominations
2. alcoholics
3. nostrils
4. livelihoods
5. tattoos

○
1. use
2. chew
3. jolt
4. shuffle
5. singe

○
1. metals
2. prunes
3. slums
4. weeks
5. rumors

○
1. blustery
2. frisky
3. unable
4. atomic
5. usable

○
1. feature
2. zero
3. drink
4. mast
5. twirl

○
1. applaud
2. drink
3. cluster
4. strap
5. spell

○
1. reads
2. peels
3. sets
4. blocks
5. cuts

The body of a complex _____ makes a great many _____ kinds of responses. Some _____ are to things and _____ outside of the body. When you _____ a car coming toward you, for _____, you respond by getting out of the _____ . But there also are _____ that relate to what _____ within your body. For _____, when food enters your stomach, the stomach glands respond by secreting digestive fluid.

○	1. thief 2. crisis 3. animal 4. factory 5. slide	○	1. instance 2. service 3. flour 4. deformity 5. arrival
○	1. toasty 2. different 3. plain 4. approximate 5. inflammable	○	1. peel 2. hook 3. surge 4. way 5. arsenal
○	1. reptiles 2. vaccines 3. enzymes 4. responses 5. geysers	○	1. tapeworms 2. flasks 3. vacuums 4. asteroids 5. responses
○	1. lungs 2. psalms 3. havens 4. coats 5. forces	○	1. chars 2. happens 3. hollers 4. rants 5. closes
○	1. see 2. exceed 3. renew 4. burn 5. fool	○	1. example 2. geology 3. venom 4. width 5. service

In a balanced diet, you must have not only _____ from the four basic _____ groups, but also you must _____ sufficient energy foods to _____ care of your body's _____ for energy to perform its _____ activities. The amount of _____ you need depends on the _____ of your body structure, your _____, your age, and upon how _____ a life you lead.

○	1. kids 2. foods 3. aspens 4. farmers 5. trays	○	1. smoky 2. grizzly 3. brittle 4. life 5. kind
○	1. busy 2. utter 3. food 4. dirty 5. nautical	○	1. halo 2. yolk 3. sandstone 4. energy 5. spirilla
○	1. slap 2. have 3. weigh 4. sell 5. inform	○	1. tremor 2. size 3. chief 4. rag 5. mush
○	1. aim 2. explore 3. drive 4. dust 5. take	○	1. nitrate 2. crab 3. acid 4. repulsion 5. sex
○	1. article 2. graduate 3. copy 4. need 5. mop	○	1. sharp 2. royal 3. stupid 4. active 5. municipal

We are aware of energy only because it _____ things to happen. *Energy* may be _____ as *the ability to* _____ *work*.

Energy exists in _____ different forms. Heat, light, _____, electricity are all forms of _____ . Another form which may in _____ become our main source of _____ is *nuclear* or *atomic* _____ . Whatever the form of _____, it gives something the ability to do work.

○
1. spreads
2. diapers
3. boils
4. causes
5. drains

○
1. enamel
2. silicon
3. energy
4. moss
5. saliva

○
1. justified
2. defined
3. welcomed
4. mined
5. captivated

○
1. soap
2. salt
3. blossom
4. haste
5. time

○
1. *cross*
2. *elude*
3. *await*
4. *do*
5. *tow*

○
1. heredity
2. calcium
3. nature
4. alcohol
5. energy

○
1. many
2. merrily
3. proudly
4. politely
5. gayly

○
1. *energy*
2. *plasma*
3. *fulcrum*
4. *plastic*
5. *sperm*

○
1. sound
2. paste
3. perfume
4. charm
5. filth

○
1. energy
2. poison
3. pumice
4. brass
5. dioxide

Blood pressure is needed to circulate the _____, as we have seen. Yet _____ high pressure is dangerous. The _____ must work harder to _____ the pressure; and the _____ may burst an artery.

Such an _____ occurring in the brain is _____ a stroke or a _____ hemorrhage. Brain cells have a _____ demand for oxygen. Any _____ in their blood supply damages them, and may lead to paralysis or death.

1. 1. bromine
   2. nitrate
   3. sperm
   4. blood
   5. mucus

2. 1. arsenal
   2. ingredient
   3. icicle
   4. accident
   5. attendant

3. 1. graciously
   2. excessively
   3. musically
   4. jubilantly
   5. awkwardly

4. 1. dug
   2. defrosted
   3. called
   4. tutored
   5. bounced

5. 1. strike
   2. fawn
   3. trophy
   4. thong
   5. heart

6. 1. voluntary
   2. cerebral
   3. negative
   4. salivary
   5. metamorphic

7. 1. believe
   2. decorate
   3. deceive
   4. maintain
   5. nickname

8. 1. heavy
   2. wistful
   3. foamy
   4. feeble
   5. mental

9. 1. strain
   2. dust
   3. daisy
   4. peace
   5. cupcake

10. 1. interruption
    2. communication
    3. skyscraper
    4. deluge
    5. democracy

Superior brain development places the _____ *Primates*, or erect mammals, at the _____ of all groups of _____ organisms. Primates have well-developed _____ and hands. Their fingers are _____ for grasping, and one or _____ fingers or toes are _____ with nails. Most primates can _____ erect if necessary. Primates _____ in South America, Africa, and the _____ regions of Asia.

1. haven
2. order
3. stagger
4. loft
5. cavern

1. nicer
2. busier
3. dustier
4. more
5. icier

1. trap
2. bundle
3. favor
4. top
5. sky

1. threaded
2. interviewed
3. infected
4. equipped
5. encircled

1. living
2. sleeping
3. warring
4. gleaming
5. stinging

1. walk
2. settle
3. beg
4. faint
5. fondle

1. ghosts
2. beehives
3. arms
4. straps
5. bits

1. cheer
2. live
3. waver
4. clench
5. pray

1. rung
2. bitten
3. used
4. mowed
5. swayed

1. musty
2. comely
3. beady
4. warm
5. polite

The various parts of the cell are all _____ transparent. To make them _____, it is necessary to _____ them. This is done by _____ the slide in a _____ containing a dye that will _____ chemically with a particular _____ of the cell. There may be a _____ of separate steps to the _____ process. One commonly used _____ of stains makes the nuclei purple and the cytoplasm pink.

○
1. soothingly
2. rapidly
3. nearly
4. devoutly
5. busily

○
1. hoist
2. plague
3. indulge
4. pounce
5. unite

○
1. drowsy
2. bony
3. electronic
4. visible
5. fishlike

○
1. hand
2. part
3. picnic
4. mammal
5. cheer

○
1. injure
2. stain
3. mutilate
4. support
5. chop

○
1. feast
2. level
3. marsh
4. number
5. delivery

○
1. invading
2. placing
3. booming
4. importing
5. allaying

○
1. staining
2. wounding
3. flooring
4. bailing
5. spending

○
1. signal
2. minute
3. paradise
4. dish
5. snap

○
1. legislature
2. suicide
3. combination
4. cartridge
5. secretary

The pressure of the gas must be _____ by how hard and how _____ the molecules strike the _____ of the container. This, in _____, depends on how much _____ of motion, called kinetic _____, the molecules have. As _____ is added to a _____ in order to raise its _____, the energy of the _____ should be increased. The molecules absorb the heat and move faster. They therefore strike the walls of the container harder and more often.

○	1. acclaimed 2. neglected 3. restrained 4. roasted 5. determined	○	1. energy 2. anesthesia 3. sulfate 4. obsidian 5. gravity
○	1. soberly 2. demurely 3. ridiculously 4. willingly 5. often	○	1. worry 2. integrity 3. sanity 4. heat 5. junk
○	1. subways 2. meteorites 3. ovens 4. walls 5. sirens	○	1. pawn 2. skunk 3. stump 4. heathen 5. gas
○	1. celebration 2. turn 3. combustion 4. annoyance 5. season	○	1. erosion 2. temperature 3. shale 4. gravitation 5. exploration
○	1. ether 2. solubility 3. normality 4. classification 5. energy	○	1. horsetails 2. molecules 3. reflectors 4. aquariums 5. tendons

Different radioactive elements disintegrate at different rates.

The _____ that it takes for _____ of the atoms in a _____ mass of a radioactive _____ to disintegrate is _____ its half-life. The half-life of _____ is 1600 years. This _____ that in 1600 years, _____ of a given quantity of _____ will disintegrate and become _____. In another 1600 years, half of the remaining radium will disintegrate, leaving only one-quarter of the original amount of radium.

1. spray
2. handicap
3. height
4. wallop
5. time

1. pursuit
2. intuition
3. half
4. continuity
5. instruction

1. plugged
2. given
3. forgiven
4. paced
5. notified

1. element
2. prey
3. snake
4. lever
5. claw

1. pleaded
2. burned
3. watered
4. called
5. wilted

1. resistance
2. sperm
3. yolk
4. radium
5. clover

1. beams
2. shifts
3. means
4. protrudes
5. steams

1. dusk
2. half
3. tape
4. rubber
5. gloss

1. nature
2. crab
3. altitude
4. radium
5. gravity

1. cartilage
2. radon
3. gravity
4. static
5. clover

When a tuning fork vibrates, the _____ of the prongs alternately _____ each other and separate. To a _____ first approximation, we may _____ that the close _____ of the tips to each other _____ a region of high _____ between the tips. The _____ air exerts forces _____ in all directions, so that a _____ time later, there is a hollow ball of high pressure surrounding the tips of the tuning fork.

1. flakes
2. wharfs
3. tips
4. cessations
5. accents

1. stuns
2. whips
3. curses
4. nibbles
5. creates

1. approach
2. contradict
3. mislead
4. monitor
5. manufacture

1. pressure
2. conversation
3. friendship
4. composure
5. prejudice

1. federal
2. crunchy
3. convex
4. good
5. mobile

1. maligned
2. compressed
3. stalled
4. relaxed
5. embezzled

1. laugh
2. sob
3. dream
4. say
5. feast

1. eloquently
2. outward
3. frantically
4. gravely
5. gleefully

1. approach
2. weapon
3. lantern
4. lesson
5. actress

1. clean
2. torrid
3. short
4. mutual
5. steady

Friction is the force that _____ the movement of the _____ of one body over the _____ of another. In a _____ machine, effort applied to the _____ must be used to _____ the friction between its _____ parts. As a result, the _____ mechanical advantage of a _____ is always less than its _____ mechanical advantage.

1. resists
2. infects
3. stabs
4. foams
5. acquaints

1. void
2. surface
3. benefactor
4. statue
5. grasp

1. surface
2. hemlock
3. gala
4. oven
5. detention

1. practical
2. tropical
3. precarious
4. succulent
5. banal

1. meteorite
2. barnacle
3. machine
4. tent
5. burglar

1. teach
2. pasteurize
3. merit
4. overcome
5. neglect

1. urban
2. many
3. emerald
4. nocturnal
5. numb

1. flowery
2. devious
3. vindictive
4. lame
5. real

1. daisy
2. quarrel
3. machine
4. snub
5. rudder

1. turbulent
2. amber
3. pathological
4. eastern
5. ideal

Certain simple machines such as first and _____ class levers, and the _____ plane, enable you to _____ tasks using less force. _____ other simple machines such as the _____, the wheel and axle, _____, etc., also help to _____ work easier to do. These _____ are devices which multiply the _____ that is applied to them. They _____ us to overcome a resistance force with a lesser effort force.

○
1. careless
2. inlaid
3. second
4. lumpy
5. modest

○
1. goats
2. mutters
3. honks
4. gears
5. thumps

○
1. braced
2. hurdled
3. crushed
4. engraved
5. inclined

○
1. propel
2. sue
3. chalk
4. trap
5. make

○
1. pasteurize
2. disguise
3. embroider
4. persecute
5. accomplish

○
1. ammonias
2. tackles
3. machines
4. rascals
5. lubricants

○
1. Tawny
2. Many
3. Vain
4. Steady
5. Thick

○
1. force
2. pollen
3. plasma
4. grain
5. geyser

○
1. western
2. quack
3. snake
4. pulley
5. musician

○
1. redeem
2. follow
3. permit
4. authorize
5. recognize

When the opposite ends of a spiral _____ spring are pulled apart, the _____ force causes the spring to _____ . If the force is _____, the spring will stretch _____ . When the force is _____, the spring snaps back to its _____ position. The property of _____ that enables it to _____ to its original shape after being _____ by a force is called elasticity.

○
1. brazen
2. earthy
3. absent
4. civil
5. steel

○
1. intoxicated
2. released
3. dated
4. showered
5. exaggerated

○
1. fondled
2. processed
3. struck
4. quoted
5. applied

○
1. bashful
2. artesian
3. dramatic
4. original
5. luminous

○
1. browse
2. dress
3. stretch
4. fiddle
5. boil

○
1. matter
2. jelly
3. profit
4. clamor
5. ammonia

○
1. baptized
2. strapped
3. refreshed
4. increased
5. posed

○
1. spit
2. descend
3. remit
4. return
5. mow

○
1. forever
2. farther
3. doubtfully
4. plainly
5. mildly

○
1. stopped
2. enlisted
3. sold
4. distorted
5. buttoned

Another theory suggests that the _____ was once a member of a double-star _____ . At some time, the _____ companion exploded and became a _____ . According to this theory, _____ material from the exploded _____ continued to move about the _____ as a huge cloud of _____ and gas. Eventually, this _____ condensed at various points, _____ the planets.

1. worm
2. scurvy
3. cavity
4. soil
5. sun

1. star
2. nature
3. cell
4. gene
5. serum

1. system
2. earthquake
3. brook
4. larder
5. siphon

1. sperm
2. blood
3. sun
4. fever
5. gas

1. yolk's
2. glacier's
3. sun's
4. tube's
5. quartz's

1. posterity
2. lye
3. dust
4. cantaloupe
5. whim

1. supernova
2. raindrop
3. cocoon
4. jellyfish
5. meteor

1. uranium
2. gossip
3. riot
4. rod
5. cloud

1. bad
2. waxed
3. tawny
4. some
5. bay

1. forming
2. stabbing
3. settling
4. missing
5. adding

Ever since man first became _____ of his surroundings, the _____ in the heavens have _____ his curiosity and imagination. _____ people worshipped the heavenly _____ as gods while others _____ various superstitions to them. The _____, for example, was often _____ with insanity or an _____ happening. Sun gods were _____ by many of the peoples of the world.

1. shy
2. fleecy
3. swollen
4. aware
5. mushy

1. denials
2. microscopes
3. nightmares
4. objects
5. compartments

1. pinched
2. connected
3. stimulated
4. adored
5. deserted

1. Slight
2. Many
3. Helpful
4. Wispy
5. Wary

1. flasks
2. kidneys
3. filings
4. bodies
5. bladders

1. speared
2. attached
3. barked
4. catapulted
5. bicycled

1. bristle
2. squat
3. trade
4. moon
5. individual

1. produced
2. associated
3. fermented
4. displaced
5. disfigured

1. outward
2. evil
3. instant
4. inky
5. immune

1. worshipped
2. belittled
3. utilized
4. destroyed
5. illustrated

Every living cell in an _____ must obtain water to _____ alive. Water and other _____ important to the cell are _____ through the cell membrane. If _____ materials are not constantly _____ to the cell, the _____ will die. In very _____ organisms, the process of _____ is used to distribute _____ and other materials throughout the tiny organisms.

○
1. asteroid
2. antiseptic
3. eclipse
4. organism
5. observation

○
1. brilliant
2. insolent
3. malicious
4. gracious
5. available

○
1. taste
2. say
3. remain
4. whisper
5. smell

○
1. mold
2. fever
3. cell
4. acid
5. wasp

○
1. worlds
2. shingles
3. parallels
4. materials
5. partners

○
1. brown
2. muddy
3. gaudy
4. small
5. rusty

○
1. cracked
2. slain
3. confirmed
4. obtained
5. lavished

○
1. diffusion
2. happiness
3. leather
4. lemonade
5. soap

○
1. sullen
2. unruly
3. denim
4. solar
5. such

○
1. gold
2. logic
3. piety
4. water
5. rhythm

The energy which life needs is _____ well regulated. It is _____ released in large, uncontrolled _____ as in an _____ or a fire. Instead, _____ dole out their energy in _____ quantities. The intricate and _____ reactions of metabolism must be _____ regulated if life is _____ to break down or _____ itself up. When you become ill, control has to some extent broken down.

○
1. stiffly
2. particularly
3. restlessly
4. radiantly
5. financially

○
1. jealously
2. wryly
3. happily
4. not
5. keenly

○
1. sinks
2. combs
3. bursts
4. hikes
5. lizards

○
1. armament
2. orphan
3. orator
4. explosion
5. allotment

○
1. bullfrogs
2. organisms
3. aquariums
4. chlorides
5. biospheres

○
1. perilous
2. courageous
3. small
4. civilian
5. bloody

○
1. complex
2. circular
3. beady
4. radiant
5. luminous

○
1. hungrily
2. carefully
3. warmly
4. loyally
5. roughly

○
1. silently
2. sweetly
3. slyly
4. not
5. thirstily

○
1. burn
2. sweep
3. mop
4. tie
5. fill

Linnaeus' system of giving each organism a scientific _____ of two or more _____ is called *binomial nomenclature*, or "two-word _____." The first name refers to the _____ and always begins with a _____ letter. The species name _____ and usually begins with a _____ letter. The genus name is _____ a noun and the _____ name, an adjective. The _____ of the noun before the adjective is not unusual in Latin.

1. trot
2. name
3. banana
4. glare
5. catch

1. votes
2. salutes
3. weeks
4. parts
5. passes

1. lisping
2. warning
3. weaning
4. naming
5. snowing

1. cirrus
2. fossil
3. genus
4. embryo
5. turbine

1. brisk
2. capital
3. haggard
4. foreign
5. local

1. descends
2. hesitates
3. evaporates
4. giggles
5. follows

1. bashful
2. small
3. sober
4. loud
5. blue

1. secretly
2. jerkily
3. utterly
4. fondly
5. usually

1. luminous
2. emotional
3. drowsy
4. random
5. species

1. elevating
2. profiling
3. placing
4. ranting
5. biting

There is a type of _____ obviously different from physical _____. This is the _____ of change that _____ when a match is _____, a photographic flashbulb set _____, or a gun fired. These _____ are more spectacular than _____ changes because of the _____ release of relatively large _____ of energy. But the main difference between these and physical changes is not one of energy.

1. flake
2. area
3. stock
4. bloom
5. change

1. change
2. dignity
3. loot
4. pork
5. evil

1. bleat
2. scrap
3. truce
4. type
5. passion

1. wilts
2. swells
3. cheers
4. expels
5. occurs

1. swept
2. struck
3. culled
4. mangled
5. stopped

1. nowhere
2. off
3. zigzag
4. smoothly
5. underwater

1. lots
2. pickles
3. examples
4. tents
5. sticks

1. succulent
2. physical
3. reluctant
4. rugged
5. brisk

1. modern
2. devious
3. sudden
4. noble
5. angry

1. amounts
2. summers
3. yells
4. figures
5. logs

Resonances are a problem for anyone who _____ with any form of _____ motion. A sound engineer may _____ that the air in a _____ cabinet has a resonant _____ that makes all _____ at that frequency sound _____ loud. In any high-fidelity _____, there may be resonant _____ in the speaker, the _____ enclosure, the air in the speaker cabinet, the tone arm, or even in the electrical circuits, which will distort the music.

1. wilts
2. giggles
3. deals
4. beams
5. plugs

1. typewriters
2. sharks
3. lunches
4. sounds
5. holdups

1. dreary
2. periodic
3. lonely
4. expensive
5. sneaky

1. conveniently
2. darkly
3. geologically
4. edibly
5. unusually

1. fidget
2. radiate
3. snicker
4. snare
5. discover

1. sarcasm
2. bureau
3. system
4. glider
5. platter

1. kinetic
2. spectacular
3. speaker
4. cadaverous
5. porous

1. skeletons
2. ions
3. grids
4. orbitals
5. frequencies

1. farad
2. ammeter
3. hydration
4. frequency
5. ionization

1. speaker
2. miscellaneous
3. senile
4. thankful
5. delicious

The silvery color of iron, for _____, is a physical _____. But the fact that _____ rusts is a chemical _____ because rust is a different _____ than iron. Rust is a _____, namely an oxide of _____, formed when iron _____ with oxygen. The fact that another _____, sodium, oxidizes rapidly compared to the _____ slow tarnishing of silver is also a chemical property.

1. sensation
2. reaction
3. analysis
4. subscription
5. example

1. stallion
2. compound
3. manner
4. cannon
5. curtsy

1. inkling
2. script
3. carnation
4. property
5. constellation

1. straw
2. rehearsal
3. loot
4. spice
5. iron

1. leather
2. passion
3. iron
4. ash
5. rain

1. grinds
2. progresses
3. brawls
4. combines
5. swoons

1. institution
2. property
3. fatality
4. friendship
5. convenience

1. giant
2. basket
3. audit
4. metal
5. pickle

1. substance
2. helium
3. galvanometer
4. photon
5. antitoxin

1. relatively
2. accurately
3. horizontally
4. violently
5. savagely

We know that for two _____ to interfere and produce a _____, one must be moving the _____ up while the other is _____ it down. If the _____ are moving in the _____ direction (rather than in _____ directions as in our _____ interference experiments), interference and _____ formation will occur when one _____ of waves is traveling half a wave length behind the other.

1. waves
2. sediments
3. years
4. cramps
5. hunks

1. chairman
2. tradition
3. balm
4. diagnosis
5. node

1. cupcake
2. tenor
3. scholar
4. medium
5. sonnet

1. moving
2. sailing
3. talking
4. foaming
5. patrolling

1. invertebrates
2. waves
3. spines
4. tricks
5. stakes

1. serene
2. same
3. bogus
4. makeshift
5. contemporary

1. miserable
2. uncouth
3. opposite
4. wealthy
5. noble

1. earlier
2. tidier
3. bulkier
4. sicker
5. muddier

1. frugal
2. clerical
3. cruel
4. node
5. marble

1. pan
2. log
3. farm
4. set
5. badge

It was only recently that scientists _____ a theory to explain what makes _____ work as they do. No one _____ exactly when men discovered that a _____ type of iron ore would _____ other rocks, but the Greeks _____ the strange behavior of _____ about 2,500 years ago. The Greeks and _____ ancient peoples learned to _____ magnets for various practical _____ .

○
1. resembled
2. rented
3. nailed
4. developed
5. expected

○
1. spiked
2. budgeted
3. described
4. scolded
5. terminated

○
1. geologists
2. membranes
3. magnets
4. craters
5. comets

○
1. astronomy
2. dioxide
3. moss
4. magnetite
5. inertia

○
1. knows
2. adds
3. disowns
4. marshals
5. retorts

○
1. other
2. nude
3. firm
4. gay
5. glassy

○
1. stormy
2. vivid
3. certain
4. gaudy
5. shaggy

○
1. glue
2. peel
3. attend
4. beach
5. use

○
1. shrink
2. attract
3. shield
4. purchase
5. thank

○
1. purposes
2. bends
3. furs
4. climaxes
5. sopranos

The series of long, narrow cells _____ just below the upper _____ makes up the palisade _____ . Palisade cells are equipped with the _____ necessary for carrying out _____— the manufacture of food.

_____ cells contain many chloroplasts, which, as we _____, contain the green coloring _____ chlorophyll. It is in this _____ of cells that most of the _____ of the plant takes place.

○
1. hurried
2. docked
3. capitalized
4. voyaged
5. located

○
1. Luminous
2. Palisade
3. Airlike
4. Ceramic
5. Magnetic

○
1. generator
2. projector
3. epidermis
4. windpipe
5. chemist

○
1. learned
2. countered
3. pasteurized
4. called
5. brawled

○
1. heap
2. snowman
3. layer
4. founder
5. product

○
1. matter
2. puppy
3. warmth
4. muse
5. diesel

○
1. engine
2. machinery
3. author
4. allotment
5. pint

○
1. whisk
2. plaid
3. runt
4. infant
5. layer

○
1. geology
2. photosynthesis
3. protein
4. ammonium
5. distillation

○
1. photosynthesis
2. cirrostratus
3. observation
4. outwash
5. texture

You have noticed people who have a slight _____ in the region of the _____ gland. This swelling is _____ a *simple goiter*. One _____ of goiter is caused by a _____ of the thyroid gland due to the _____ of the secretory cells of the _____ . Feeding the person thyroxin will _____ this condition.

Thirty years ago, _____ goiter was common in _____ inland areas of the United States.

○
1. saying
2. stabbing
3. beaching
4. killing
5. swelling

○
1. recognition
2. bibliography
3. underactivity
4. lemonade
5. exposition

○
1. lunar
2. thyroid
3. magnetic
4. tidal
5. ceramic

○
1. ventricles
2. glands
3. biologists
4. geysers
5. births

○
1. raked
2. called
3. kept
4. sold
5. quacked

○
1. schedule
2. swerve
3. defrost
4. correct
5. exile

○
1. runt
2. trot
3. type
4. ban
5. cheek

○
1. guilty
2. sultry
3. creaky
4. choppy
5. simple

○
1. quacking
2. painting
3. swelling
4. filming
5. reading

○
1. many
2. idle
3. stubborn
4. accurate
5. serene

If you had studied chemistry 20 years ago, your _____ would have begun with a _____ of acids, bases, and _____ . This emphasis would have _____ during much of the _____ because the reactions between _____ and bases to form a _____ were considered to be the _____ chemical actions in matter. _____, the emphasis has changed to _____ the chemical properties of individual elements.

1. representation	1. slopes
2. intention	2. bombs
3. teacher	3. fevers
4. swagger	4. acids
5. acknowledgement	5. species
1. snowplow	1. chemist
2. woodchuck	2. dropper
3. family	3. texture
4. giraffe	4. salt
5. discussion	5. wasp
1. salts	1. courageous
2. fossils	2. primary
3. angles	3. changeable
4. germs	4. clenched
5. yolks	5. weird
1. engraved	1. Upstairs
2. descended	2. Today
3. chirped	3. Underground
4. continued	4. Vertically
5. tackled	5. Downstream
1. career	1. bribing
2. year	2. wrinkling
3. cent	3. selling
4. county	4. gurgling
5. papa	5. studying

There are three current theories of how the _____ began. One is called the big-bang _____. This theory assumes that _____ all of the matter and _____ in the universe was _____ into one region. This _____ exploded. Some of the _____ was transformed into matter. The _____ from this gigantic explosion _____ out across empty space. _____ were pushed steadily outward by the heat and light behind them.

○
1. velocity
2. evaporation
3. intestine
4. protozoan
5. universe

○
1. murder
2. account
3. fund
4. flaw
5. region

○
1. geology
2. spectrum
3. nucleus
4. habitat
5. theory

○
1. glucose
2. gelatin
3. crystal
4. energy
5. kidney

○
1. blankly
2. pleasantly
3. initially
4. craftily
5. merrily

○
1. material
2. question
3. dose
4. tour
5. cushion

○
1. energy
2. biology
3. boron
4. ecology
5. cancer

○
1. wore
2. dined
3. yelled
4. shot
5. spoke

○
1. engraved
2. lubricated
3. concentrated
4. written
5. sacrificed

○
1. Atoms
2. Pistons
3. Worms
4. Aphids
5. Nymphs

The processes of cell division, growth and _____ continue in some parts of the _____ throughout life. This is a _____ necessity, for the organism must _____ parts that wear out such as the _____ layer of skin; and it must _____ injuries. Just as in _____ of the embryo, new _____ formed in the adult must be in the _____ quantity and of the _____ kind to fit in with the replacement need.

○
1. sculpture
2. sympathy
3. readiness
4. deceit
5. differentiation

○
1. restore
2. repair
3. market
4. organize
5. depress

○
1. body
2. virus
3. volcano
4. cigarette
5. odor

○
1. sausage
2. television
3. development
4. matrimony
5. captivity

○
1. vital
2. grateful
3. broken
4. federal
5. mournful

○
1. foils
2. cocoons
3. aids
4. cells
5. glands

○
1. dial
2. replace
3. estimate
4. enlarge
5. engage

○
1. torrid
2. civic
3. moderate
4. right
5. upward

○
1. literary
2. chosen
3. suspicious
4. outer
5. obvious

○
1. soft
2. tan
3. future
4. right
5. hopeful

In Dalton's time it was _____ that matter was made of _____ particles called atoms, and that these _____ were the ultimate, indivisible _____. We now believe that _____ themselves are not _____, but are made up of _____, more fundamental, discrete particles--_____, neutrons, electrons, and the _____. But this is _____ ahead of our story.

1. barbecued
2. bombarded
3. believed
4. sterilized
5. obstructed

1. compulsory
2. discrete
3. dizzy
4. denim
5. corrupt

1. tendons
2. spectrums
3. atoms
4. glands
5. nerves

1. particles
2. marbles
3. reflections
4. skyrockets
5. levers

1. volts
2. births
3. fossils
4. molluska
5. atoms

1. corrupt
2. incompetent
3. luxuriant
4. indivisible
5. fragrant

1. steeper
2. swifter
3. smaller
4. sharper
5. gentler

1. spores
2. yolks
3. odors
4. orbits
5. protons

1. like
2. burglar
3. thing
4. scowl
5. daisy

1. getting
2. scuffing
3. wedging
4. oiling
5. heating

A length of conductor moving in a magnetic _____ has an emf _____ across it proportional to the _____ of change of flux _____, but an induced current _____ as a consequence of this emf _____ if the conductor is a _____ of a closed _____. In order to _____ the cause of an _____ emf we shall make use of several facts you have already learned.

1. pill
2. sensation
3. onion
4. field
5. ruby

1. recalled
2. sedated
3. roasted
4. induced
5. censored

1. rate
2. engineer
3. quarrel
4. expert
5. patriot

1. religion
2. massacre
3. linkage
4. pad
5. dynasty

1. exists
2. trots
3. chafes
4. dreams
5. bristles

1. kindly
2. abruptly
3. naively
4. only
5. divinely

1. station
2. nominee
3. dupe
4. part
5. spinster

1. catalyst
2. indicator
3. fulcrum
4. symbol
5. circuit

1. crumble
2. understand
3. curse
4. germinate
5. sully

1. induced
2. enraptured
3. awaited
4. opened
5. embodied

It is usually more convenient to _____ simple experiments on electric _____ by means of an _____. It consists of a _____ metallic rod, inserted through an _____ plug, into a metallic _____ with glass windows. A _____ movable leaf, often made of _____ gold leaf, is _____ to the rod. If the _____ on the central rod is stroked with a rubber rod that has been rubbed with fur, a negative charge is given to the knob.

1. assassinate
2. perform
3. squirt
4. kick
5. slither

1. rudders
2. runts
3. charges
4. ancestors
5. stanzas

1. offspring
2. orbit
3. electroscope
4. astronaut
5. embryo

1. limpid
2. ruthless
3. central
4. belligerent
5. repugnant

1. insulating
2. abounding
3. objective
4. intoxicating
5. appointing

1. leopard
2. psychiatrist
3. gill
4. void
5. box

1. promiscuous
2. light
3. carnivorous
4. militant
5. sly

1. gaseous
2. robust
3. calico
4. thin
5. whimsical

1. practiced
2. committed
3. taught
4. danced
5. attached

1. meteorite
2. wagon
3. glacier
4. bee
5. knob

An assumption of the steady-state _____ is that atoms of _____ are being formed throughout the _____ at a slow but _____ rate. As the atoms are _____, they are affected by _____ forces, either from a _____ galaxy or from each other. If they are _____ to each other, a _____ of newborn hydrogen might _____ form a new galaxy, filling up the empty space formed as the surrounding galaxies move away from each other.

○
1. theory
2. medulla
3. cancer
4. gauge
5. odor

○
1. amplitude
2. static
3. potassium
4. repulsion
5. hydrogen

○
1. analysis
2. tendon
3. infection
4. universe
5. biceps

○
1. blunt
2. lumpy
3. steady
4. merry
5. dusty

○
1. caged
2. rented
3. nailed
4. vomited
5. formed

○
1. salivary
2. gravitational
3. muscular
4. undiscovered
5. soluble

○
1. concise
2. faulty
3. valuable
4. nearby
5. bitter

○
1. traded
2. spoken
3. cranked
4. attracted
5. muttered

○
1. puma
2. kitty
3. talon
4. phase
5. cloud

○
1. furiously
2. sharply
3. eventually
4. thirstily
5. superbly

Convection is the transfer of _____ *by the movement of* _____ *and gases.* **Liquids and _____ increase in density as they are _____ . Hence, cooler portions sink, _____ up the lighter, warmer _____ . Unequal heating is responsible for this _____ and sinking movement. Currents of _____ and gases that are _____ up by this unequal _____ are called** *convection currents.*

○
1. *boron*
2. *cilia*
3. *heat*
4. *quartz*
5. *gypsum*

○
1. bladder
2. material
3. marijuana
4. hybrid
5. tornado

○
1. *eclipses*
2. *heaters*
3. *microbes*
4. *sulfates*
5. *liquids*

○
1. jagging
2. rising
3. floundering
4. beaching
5. obeying

○
1. alphas
2. aminos
3. stages
4. yolks
5. gases

○
1. eruptions
2. medullas
3. nozzles
4. fusions
5. liquids

○
1. acquitted
2. pickled
3. traced
4. cooled
5. maimed

○
1. paid
2. set
3. tuned
4. called
5. cranked

○
1. opening
2. pushing
3. waking
4. raking
5. buying

○
1. heating
2. docking
3. reigning
4. weaning
5. grimacing

Matter may be classified in several _____ ways. One way is to _____ each sample of matter as a _____, a liquid, or a _____ . Another way is to _____ substances as elements, compounds, or _____ . In order to classify _____ in these ways, you would have to _____ the characteristics of solids, _____, and gases or the _____ of elements, compounds, and mixtures.

○
1. guilty
2. lonely
3. grouchy
4. light
5. different

○
1. poison
2. classify
3. inhale
4. rotate
5. repel

○
1. neutron
2. solid
3. halo
4. heater
5. virus

○
1. dam
2. cork
3. gill
4. bomb
5. gas

○
1. dominate
2. chlorinate
3. inflate
4. fuel
5. classify

○
1. bullfrogs
2. kidneys
3. mixtures
4. wasps
5. chemists

○
1. trout
2. baggage
3. steam
4. matter
5. wealth

○
1. bribe
2. rivet
3. reduce
4. know
5. fracture

○
1. biceps
2. stoppers
3. liquids
4. dioxides
5. rabies

○
1. properties
2. apparatuses
3. chemists
4. shoulders
5. weasels

In 1609, the Italian scientist, Galileo Galilei, _____ a light-gathering instrument which he called the _____ . With it, he was _____ to see and study _____ heavenly bodies including approximately _____ million stars, thus opening _____ vistas in the science of _____ . Later on, astronomers discovered that our _____ is actually a nearby _____ . Telescopic studies indicated that the _____ is composed of trillions of stars.

○
1. constructed
2. probed
3. scuttled
4. pleaded
5. swindled

○
1. *telescope*
2. *comet*
3. *meadow*
4. *chemical*
5. *embryo*

○
1. able
2. normal
3. raw
4. comfortable
5. tame

○
1. lonely
2. facial
3. stocky
4. innocent
5. many

○
1. fishy
2. tender
3. two
4. icy
5. sick

○
1. tan
2. fast
3. new
4. vague
5. shy

○
1. potassium
2. oxygen
3. astronomy
4. survival
5. cobalt

○
1. atom
2. sperm
3. bomb
4. nerve
5. sun

○
1. star
2. ameba
3. drug
4. crater
5. germ

○
1. universe
2. skyrocket
3. wingspread
4. chlorine
5. pinwheel

Even though an interest in the _____ atmosphere and the possibility of _____ the existence of the _____ was one of the _____ for the first International Polar Year, _____ data about the ionosphere were _____ . The reason was that no one _____ how to collect such _____ . Conditions and characteristics of the _____ could only be discussed in _____ for another twenty years.

1. polite
2. upper
3. wrong
4. stealthy
5. striped

1. twisted
2. addressed
3. collected
4. omitted
5. assaulted

1. lavishing
2. devouring
3. shading
4. proving
5. herding

1. barked
2. yelped
3. knew
4. caught
5. puffed

1. curvature
2. precipitation
3. ionosphere
4. chromosome
5. hydrogen

1. stages
2. data
3. halos
4. wasps
5. algae

1. poplars
2. spaniels
3. replicas
4. reasons
5. broadsides

1. planarian
2. concept
3. migration
4. thorium
5. ionosphere

1. wily
2. no
3. bitter
4. genial
5. gay

1. heredity
2. pollen
3. inertia
4. theory
5. brass

The brain and spinal cord are the _____ centers of the nervous _____ . Their functional units are _____ neurons. Sometimes the brain and _____ cord are compared to the _____ switchboard of a telephone _____ . The comparison is apt in _____ ways, but the brain _____ on a much higher _____ than a switchboard. The _____ can make judgments and direct. A switchboard merely connects.

○
1. coordinating
2. understanding
3. flooding
4. sleeping
5. shaking

○
1. waist
2. premium
3. pause
4. system
5. plum

○
1. panel
2. spire
3. batch
4. ant
5. system

○
1. oblong
2. some
3. stucco
4. urgent
5. royal

○
1. monstrous
2. sentimental
3. counterfeit
4. stucco
5. associative

○
1. operates
2. fidgets
3. blusters
4. cleans
5. steers

○
1. spinal
2. nonliving
3. drowsy
4. beneficial
5. molten

○
1. shore
2. level
3. hull
4. recital
5. fish

○
1. haughty
2. correct
3. north
4. ill
5. central

○
1. blood
2. brain
3. hormone
4. saliva
5. cilia

Acetylene is a colorless gas with a _____ odor. It burns in _____ with a smoky flame and is _____ explosive when mixed with _____ or oxygen. In special _____ that provide enough _____ to burn up all the _____ and hydrogen, acetylene _____ with a very bright _____ which can be used for _____ lighting.

1. benevolent
2. domed
3. characteristic
4. homeward
5. bankrupt

1. air
2. trash
3. rain
4. hemlock
5. tin

1. impudently
2. briefly
3. honestly
4. mentally
5. highly

1. surplus
2. dye
3. perch
4. air
5. wisdom

1. elements
2. watts
3. burners
4. detergents
5. moles

1. oxygen
2. molarity
3. acceleration
4. titration
5. emulsion

1. ocean
2. hall
3. barn
4. bridge
5. carbon

1. resides
2. drawls
3. embalms
4. burns
5. matches

1. light
2. affair
3. whip
4. nose
5. biscuit

1. thankful
2. contrary
3. feudal
4. emergency
5. stubby

Since ancient times, man has known that the _____ of metals could be _____ by melting two or more _____ together. When the mixture _____ and solidifies, a new _____ material is obtained. Such a _____ is called an _____. In many cases the _____ is a solid solution in which the _____ of the elements may _____. In other cases, an actual compound with definite properties seems to be formed.

1. paddles
2. properties
3. giants
4. options
5. admirations

1. material
2. rut
3. stallion
4. kit
5. bane

1. persisted
2. alerted
3. drenched
4. changed
5. advocated

1. adhesion
2. ester
3. ammeter
4. ion
5. alloy

1. clumps
2. heathens
3. metals
4. spinsters
5. cows

1. cyclotron
2. dipole
3. meson
4. fulcrum
5. alloy

1. pollutes
2. cools
3. ebbs
4. smiles
5. halts

1. proportions
2. waves
3. messages
4. toboggans
5. girls

1. kinetic
2. metallic
3. rustic
4. banal
5. amber

1. teach
2. bless
3. snarl
4. vary
5. flirt

Many systems undergo oscillatory motion. A _____ bouncing up and _____ at the end of a _____ board, a vibrating tuning _____, an oscillating balance wheel in a _____, and the vibration of a _____ string are all examples. In each _____, something with elastic _____ has been distorted, with the _____ that a restoring force is _____. Try to identify the elastic force and the vibrating object in each of the above instances.

1. skunk
2. snowman
3. diver
4. signal
5. desk

1. foolish
2. moral
3. bloody
4. folk
5. guitar

1. coldly
2. timidly
3. down
4. sweetly
5. ethically

1. wagon
2. latch
3. expert
4. lug
5. case

1. drawling
2. beaming
3. deciding
4. scorning
5. diving

1. denominations
2. massages
3. ranges
4. impurities
5. properties

1. fork
2. parlor
3. pawn
4. huckleberry
5. bundle

1. party
2. silhouette
3. result
4. demand
5. mistake

1. ballad
2. nostril
3. watch
4. convalescent
5. grape

1. blemished
2. locked
3. established
4. circled
5. fitted

Impurities are often intentionally mixed with _____ in order to give them _____ properties. This is done by _____ the correct proportions of the _____ (usually metals) and allowing the _____ to cool and solidify. The _____ material is called an _____. In a few _____ where the molten metals do not _____ in one another, _____ are made by heating a mixture of fine powders of the metals under pressure.

1. kilns
2. metals
3. tongs
4. carburetors
5. playgrounds

1. husky
2. new
3. stagnant
4. feudal
5. depraved

1. senile
2. special
3. boisterous
4. perverse
5. nervous

1. odor
2. alloy
3. artery
4. erector
5. objective

1. sparing
2. melting
3. exaggerating
4. gorging
5. listing

1. blankets
2. puppets
3. lions
4. cases
5. moons

1. melons
2. pictures
3. elements
4. eyelids
5. pistons

1. elongate
2. dissolve
3. awaken
4. rest
5. pivot

1. mixture
2. bureau
3. artery
4. scooter
5. barometer

1. lungfish
2. grams
3. glands
4. orbits
5. alloys

The relationship between the intensity of the _____ cast upon a surface by a _____ source of light and the _____ between the light _____ and the surface is another _____ of the straight-line _____ of light. To explore this _____, it is useful to _____ the units in which _____ sources and the intensity of _____ of a surface are measured.

1. message
2. illumination
3. tyrant
4. temptation
5. laxative

1. farce
2. complement
3. pity
4. path
5. exile

1. grouchy
2. point
3. damp
4. suave
5. neurotic

1. relationship
2. hamburger
3. tyrant
4. country
5. recognition

1. tin
2. nostril
3. dew
4. distance
5. fatigue

1. wield
2. harm
3. raffle
4. bury
5. define

1. source
2. nod
3. mound
4. massage
5. cramp

1. light
2. stout
3. hopeful
4. crusty
5. solid

1. spaniel
2. consequence
3. ticket
4. science
5. walrus

1. detention
2. dimension
3. opportunity
4. convenience
5. illumination

Chromosomes are made of DNA. It is the _____ inside the nucleus that _____ the DNA "life code." This _____ code regulates the production of _____ and other cell proteins. Because the _____ cells produced by mitosis _____ identical chromosomes, they have the _____ DNA. Thus, their cell _____ and other features are _____ . Two cells formed by _____ are replicas, or copies, of the cell from which they were formed.

○
1. distillations
2. demonstrations
3. chromosomes
4. appendages
5. corkscrews

○
1. splutter
2. contain
3. torment
4. speak
5. amaze

○
1. anxious
2. simple
3. life
4. fussy
5. rubber

○
1. enzymes
2. aircrafts
3. moraines
4. kidneys
5. sulfates

○
1. regal
2. shabby
3. evil
4. two
5. icy

○
1. floor
2. have
3. spit
4. list
5. tickle

○
1. frozen
2. same
3. sullen
4. ginger
5. curious

○
1. astronomy
2. chemistry
3. marijuana
4. perspiration
5. tapeworm

○
1. loyal
2. hospitable
3. lean
4. fundamental
5. alike

○
1. smallpox
2. nutrition
3. stimulus
4. frequency
5. mitosis

The adrenals are a pair of cap-shaped _____, one atop each kidney. Each _____ is really a double _____ . The *cortex* or outer _____, and the *medulla* or _____, are physiologically distinct and _____ quite different hormones. In _____, in fish the two _____ of tissue are physically _____, and are not combined in one _____ as in reptiles, birds, and mammals.

○	1. proteins 2. geysers 3. nymphs 4. stamens 5. organs	○	1. oil 2. merit 3. make 4. tax 5. draft
○	1. adrenal 2. pinwheel 3. infection 4. bullhead 5. spectrum	○	1. disorder 2. fact 3. society 4. envy 5. danger
○	1. comet 2. dropper 3. gland 4. microbe 5. fossil	○	1. members 2. lambs 3. canals 4. jugs 5. types
○	1. yarn 2. part 3. proof 4. slide 5. weight	○	1. separate 2. legitimate 3. alcoholic 4. feathery 5. specific
○	1. pet 2. thrill 3. pony 4. core 5. lamp	○	1. ameba 2. heater 3. retina 4. gland 5. axis

In the presence of abundant _____ and good environmental conditions, an _____ such as *Amoeba* proteus _____ its volume in a _____ or two. When the _____ has reached this size, its _____ surface is not large enough to _____ such a volume of _____ with adequate food and _____ or to remove waste. At this _____, the ameba reproduces by simple cell division.

○
1. people
2. silver
3. food
4. authority
5. tempo

○
1. radioactive
2. salivary
3. ceramic
4. membrane
5. marble

○
1. amethyst
2. ameba
3. eclipse
4. aphid
5. orbit

○
1. ponder
2. supply
3. corner
4. jet
5. tie

○
1. protects
2. invests
3. rides
4. doubles
5. hacks

○
1. cytoplasm
2. magnetism
3. sediment
4. nitrogen
5. hornblende

○
1. day
2. brawl
3. clop
4. plan
5. chief

○
1. marble
2. oxygen
3. wax
4. cartilage
5. sperm

○
1. humus
2. mica
3. ameba
4. aquarium
5. saliva

○
1. campaign
2. motion
3. bridge
4. point
5. quest

If you analyze the protoplasm of numerous _____ and animals, you will _____ basic similarities in the _____ present. In this respect, _____ is a unifying characteristic of _____ organisms. But while there are _____, there are almost limitless _____ in protoplasm. It differs in every _____ of organism and between _____ of the same kind. It _____ varies in different parts of an individual.

1. orbits
2. filters
3. levers
4. plants
5. craters

1. vocabularies
2. finances
3. impressions
4. similarities
5. spots

1. deck
2. crush
3. chant
4. despise
5. find

1. variations
2. snobs
3. kangaroos
4. volunteers
5. guests

1. substances
2. microscopes
3. comets
4. astronauts
5. meteors

1. train
2. span
3. kind
4. sink
5. purchase

1. albumin
2. hibernation
3. precipitation
4. nature
5. protoplasm

1. individuals
2. jewels
3. costumes
4. mounds
5. toothpastes

1. dead
2. glossy
3. hostile
4. all
5. fierce

1. thriftily
2. even
3. warmly
4. dearly
5. gaily

One of the earliest tools used to _____ radioactivity, especially gamma radiation, was a _____ gold-leaf electroscope. This _____ is still used in _____ form. It is usually _____ by momentarily connecting a high-voltage _____ between the metal rod _____ the leaves and the _____ case. If the leaves are _____ negatively, any positive ions of _____ in the case will be attracted to them. Each ion that comes in contact with them will remove one or more electrons.

1. inflate
2. evaporate
3. poison
4. burn
5. measure

1. protected
2. drooped
3. ravaged
4. charged
5. misplaced

1. sanctuary
2. instrument
3. saucer
4. tunic
5. periodical

1. memorized
2. impeached
3. nibbled
4. modified
5. applauded

1. treasured
2. charged
3. visualized
4. amputated
5. pledged

1. slit
2. battery
3. corpse
4. caboose
5. rancher

1. braiding
2. streaking
3. supporting
4. drenching
5. thrilling

1. metal
2. rotten
3. eccentric
4. rigorous
5. haggard

1. gassed
2. docked
3. charged
4. gorged
5. clouded

1. knowledge
2. air
3. slander
4. wool
5. gum

Carbon is unique among the elements because of its _____ to unite with itself and _____ elements to form an _____ unlimited number of compounds. _____ compounds were originally called "_____" because it was once _____ that they could only _____ in, or be derived from, _____ organisms. Today, however, carbon _____ are called organic as a _____ of convenience.

1. integrity
2. audition
3. idolatry
4. patience
5. capacity

1. dental
2. greedy
3. other
4. cubic
5. wealthy

1. undersea
2. illegally
3. abjectly
4. intently
5. almost

1. Vacant
2. Bay
3. Cozy
4. Such
5. Soggy

1. endothermic
2. immiscible
3. organic
4. saturated
5. celsius

1. prolonged
2. revived
3. cracked
4. thought
5. distracted

1. occur
2. quarrel
3. adorn
4. pet
5. marvel

1. glowering
2. living
3. winking
4. squealing
5. clicking

1. appropriations
2. vegetables
3. compounds
4. windows
5. hilltops

1. repeal
2. blow
3. current
4. matter
5. souvenir

The odor of ozone is often noticeable near X-ray _____ and around the tubes of _____ sets when they are in _____. The odor is sometimes _____ after a nearby lightning _____, since lightning, too, forms _____ from the air. In the _____ atmosphere (above 15 miles), _____ is formed from _____ by ultraviolet lights from the _____. During the formation of ozone, much of the ultraviolet light is absorbed; such light, therefore, does not reach the earth as harmful radiation.

1. giants
2. machines
3. sensations
4. receptions
5. pedestrians

1. buoyancy
2. cohesion
3. coal
4. ozone
5. dialysis

1. television
2. brilliant
3. natural
4. fertile
5. plastic

1. miscellaneous
2. bloody
3. robust
4. senile
5. upper

1. attraction
2. audition
3. operation
4. correspondence
5. remembrance

1. impedance
2. equilibrium
3. ozone
4. force
5. entropy

1. musical
2. noticeable
3. miraculous
4. sleepy
5. agile

1. gravitation
2. intensity
3. cartilage
4. hydration
5. oxygen

1. thump
2. flash
3. prince
4. hammock
5. highway

1. heirloom
2. loudspeaker
3. gauge
4. sun
5. navy

Knowing that metals contained electrons that could be knocked _____ by light, and that _____ consisted of waves of _____ and magnetic fields, the _____ challenge was to explain this _____ effect. The theoretical explanation _____ something like this: As the _____ waves penetrate the surface of the _____, the oscillating electric field should _____ all the electrons back and _____ at the frequency of the vibration of the light.

1. undersea
2. ornately
3. loose
4. snugly
5. musically

1. jilted
2. slid
3. went
4. peered
5. palpitated

1. chess
2. slime
3. lobster
4. rubber
5. light

1. malicious
2. evil
3. weekly
4. light
5. tepid

1. electric
2. useless
3. leafy
4. idle
5. rustic

1. oak
2. pump
3. grave
4. host
5. metal

1. pitiful
2. fragrant
3. next
4. sick
5. inept

1. plead
2. plague
3. hatch
4. rummage
5. push

1. frantic
2. photoelectric
3. pathological
4. enviable
5. foamy

1. forth
2. smartly
3. shrewdly
4. happily
5. east

Areas of erosion can be _____ by their exposures of _____ and such features as _____ slopes, cliffs, and ridges. The _____ of deposition are recognized by the _____ of loose sediment that from _____ to time is either _____ to or shifted. Usually _____ of deposition are found on _____ ground with gentle slopes, such as _____ floors, floodplains, lake floors, and beaches.

○
1. prepared
2. commanded
3. addressed
4. reformed
5. recognized

○
1. iron
2. pork
3. nausea
4. beef
5. time

○
1. bedrock
2. glucose
3. smallpox
4. gravity
5. monoxide

○
1. quacked
2. sung
3. saluted
4. added
5. barked

○
1. cunning
2. forlorn
3. stupid
4. steep
5. pending

○
1. pupils
2. harbors
3. booths
4. mops
5. areas

○
1. areas
2. whimpers
3. blows
4. forges
5. potions

○
1. busy
2. indispensable
3. low
4. oral
5. wonderful

○
1. dress
2. presence
3. medicine
4. planet
5. hamburger

○
1. inflammable
2. civil
3. lonely
4. juvenile
5. valley

The *medulla* is the smallest part of the _____ . It is located at the _____ of the skull, just below the _____ . The medulla is the _____ upper end of the _____ cord. Reflex activities are _____ by the medulla. It _____ such activities as breathing and the _____ . It also controls muscular _____ of the digestive tract and the _____ of some glands.

1. odor
2. meteor
3. axis
4. object
5. brain

1. quenched
2. regulated
3. omitted
4. slandered
5. deported

1. cavalry
2. alto
3. hunch
4. ranger
5. base

1. shocks
2. twitches
3. prefers
4. wedges
5. controls

1. cerebellum
2. marijuana
3. crustacean
4. environment
5. aquarium

1. extinguisher
2. ventricle
3. subphylum
4. combustion
5. heartbeat

1. uttered
2. enlarged
3. grunted
4. muttered
5. deserted

1. sausage
2. action
3. drama
4. cake
5. perfume

1. spinal
2. deciduous
3. tidal
4. convex
5. crystalline

1. heredity
2. chemist
3. tapeworm
4. frost
5. secretion

All of the hormones found in your _____ are secreted by *ductless* _____ . These glands are called _____ glands because they do not _____ ducts (tubes or canals) and their _____ pass directly into the _____ . Hormones help regulate the _____ and functioning of different _____ of your body. They are _____ called "chemical messengers." The _____ glands which produce these hormones are called *endocrine glands*.

○
1. yolk
2. body
3. dam
4. coal
5. projector

○
1. *abdomens*
2. *species*
3. *geysers*
4. *glands*
5. *orbits*

○
1. ductless
2. underground
3. drowsy
4. ceramic
5. electronic

○
1. tame
2. swim
3. have
4. recite
5. serve

○
1. tornadoes
2. secretions
3. bullfrogs
4. volcanos
5. diaphragms

○
1. cumulus
2. halo
3. fungus
4. blood
5. krypton

○
1. development
2. racket
3. politician
4. anniversary
5. neglect

○
1. seats
2. months
3. pops
4. onions
5. parts

○
1. often
2. vertically
3. frantically
4. sharply
5. slyly

○
1. ultraviolet
2. luminous
3. ductless
4. negative
5. emotional

Rayon, the first synthetic fiber _____, was made from cellulose _____ from cotton. Although rayon can be _____ inexpensively, with a more _____ finish than silk, it _____ easily and is weakened by _____ and perspiration. Acetate rayon, on the _____ hand, retains its strength when _____, is unaffected by perspiration and _____ slowly. Care must be _____ in ironing acetate rayon, however, or it will be destroyed by the heat.

○
1. untied
2. dislodged
3. produced
4. ordained
5. pumped

○
1. albumin
2. installation
3. smallpox
4. radiation
5. moisture

○
1. appraised
2. obtained
3. whittled
4. clipped
5. outsmarted

○
1. veiled
2. vague
3. other
4. super
5. civil

○
1. debated
2. manufactured
3. civilized
4. ratified
5. fertilized

○
1. tan
2. raw
3. wet
4. glossy
5. knightly

○
1. executive
2. lustrous
3. abnormal
4. curious
5. portable

○
1. adapts
2. rakes
3. burns
4. rolls
5. pilfers

○
1. kills
2. chalks
3. vomits
4. leans
5. burns

○
1. groped
2. chanted
3. haunted
4. taken
5. called

The minor cuts and scrapes you _____ during a lifetime stop _____ when a clot forms over the _____ . *Clotting (coagulation)* is the _____ way of preventing hemorrhage; it _____ closes breaks even in _____ large vessels. A clot is _____ a clump. The effective _____ in the former is the _____, *fibrin*, normally present in _____ plasma as soluble *fibrinogen*.

○
1. get
2. ford
3. cook
4. whisper
5. swirl

○
1. fairly
2. patiently
3. oddly
4. soberly
5. eagerly

○
1. grasping
2. whining
3. scowling
4. stampeding
5. bleeding

○
1. dryly
2. hourly
3. frankly
4. prettily
5. not

○
1. dime
2. tint
3. dagger
4. scalp
5. injury

○
1. tunic
2. chipmunk
3. material
4. fossil
5. siren

○
1. yolk's
2. acid's
3. bomb's
4. body's
5. filter's

○
1. spectrum
2. dropper
3. stamen
4. protein
5. reptile

○
1. alternately
2. scornfully
3. fragrantly
4. effectively
5. strictly

○
1. cilia
2. blood
3. pumice
4. aluminum
5. shale

The word *toadstool* is frequently used as a _____ term for poisonous _____ . While many people claim to _____ methods of distinguishing edible from _____ varieties, experts tell us there is no _____ rule or sign that can be _____ to distinguish the two _____ of mushrooms. Frequently, some of the _____ harmless-looking forms are _____ and produce severe or _____ fatal effects if eaten.

○	1. milky 2. popular 3. meager 4. sturdy 5. cruel	○	1. used 2. dumped 3. minded 4. leveled 5. dug
○	1. explosions 2. mushrooms 3. aptitudes 4. improvements 5. salutes	○	1. inlets 2. types 3. sculptors 4. moans 5. alerts
○	1. wreck 2. have 3. sell 4. load 5. slap	○	1. rudely 2. quietly 3. broadly 4. sadly 5. most
○	1. lunar 2. skeletal 3. poisonous 4. static 5. intestinal	○	1. poisonous 2. polar 3. random 4. soluble 5. drugged
○	1. certain 2. quiet 3. nasal 4. hardy 5. lavender	○	1. dryly 2. even 3. orally 4. musically 5. mathematically

The most interesting thing about _____ potential energy is the _____ that you cannot _____ it. Kinetic energy, the _____ of motion, is obvious. _____ potential energy, the energy of _____, is not obvious at all. In _____, the only way you can _____ whether or not a _____ has potential energy is to _____ it.

1. pathological
2. gravitational
3. cumulative
4. concrete
5. voluminous

1. lapel
2. bubble
3. segment
4. fact
5. virus

1. surrender
2. build
3. see
4. fondle
5. pat

1. hope
2. mirror
3. energy
4. ladle
5. nail

1. Graviational
2. Contaminated
3. Molten
4. Gamma
5. Periodic

1. persistence
2. harmony
3. position
4. conviction
5. mahogany

1. fact
2. prophecy
3. myth
4. laundry
5. season

1. plead
2. tell
3. rejoice
4. walnut
5. inspire

1. voice
2. body
3. race
4. clod
5. bottle

1. release
2. embarrass
3. excel
4. fondle
5. burn

An instrument that measures temperature is called a _____. The common mercury thermometer _____ use of the fact that _____ (like most substances) _____ when its temperature rises and _____ when its temperature _____. By allowing the mercury to _____ and contract in a _____, narrow tube, the slight _____ in volume are easily _____. The scale of a thermometer is marked off by first determining two fixed points in a specified manner.

1. vertebra
2. thermometer
3. curvature
4. pinwheel
5. vector

1. skips
2. makes
3. wields
4. pokes
5. submits

1. mercury
2. polarization
3. dehydration
4. oxidation
5. dispersion

1. repeals
2. flirts
3. inclines
4. entreats
5. expands

1. drenches
2. contracts
3. blooms
4. staples
5. wobbles

1. tarnishes
2. opens
3. falls
4. heals
5. crosses

1. heal
2. sleep
3. tramp
4. expand
5. trumpet

1. long
2. brave
3. noisy
4. numb
5. late

1. venoms
2. changes
3. torrents
4. affairs
5. rewards

1. frightened
2. observed
3. demoralized
4. amputated
5. sterilized

Deep-sea diving, high-altitude flying, and _____ travel have created interest in _____ of respiration under special _____ . Above 10,000 feet, for _____, fliers have found that their _____ react slowly, their senses _____, their judgment and concentration _____, and they appear to be _____ . The difficulty is lack of _____ in the air and in the _____, and insufficient pressure to force into the blood such oxygen as is available.

○
1. space
2. igneous
3. ceramic
4. fissionable
5. bony

○
1. problems
2. nuisances
3. blindfolds
4. magicians
5. intersections

○
1. exaggerations
2. catastrophes
3. conditions
4. newspapers
5. skunks

○
1. friction
2. bamboo
3. example
4. cake
5. invasion

○
1. chemicals
2. muscles
3. textures
4. vehicles
5. meadows

○
1. hurl
2. drip
3. plan
4. sigh
5. dull

○
1. weaken
2. harden
3. polish
4. pant
5. sneer

○
1. glassy
2. runty
3. drunk
4. earnest
5. bound

○
1. marble
2. oxygen
3. saliva
4. frost
5. mold

○
1. body
2. goat
3. ring
4. bubble
5. champion

The use of the same _____ for units of mass and _____ or weight is not _____ confusing but has a _____ scientific disadvantage. While the _____ of the standard kilogram and the _____ pound remain constant, their _____ vary from place to _____ on earth. As a _____, the weights of the _____ kilogram of mass or of the standard pound of mass are not exactly the same forces in different parts of the world.

1. names
2. hints
3. scraps
4. cripples
5. clumps

1. manner
2. water
3. reward
4. force
5. ground

1. hastily
2. urgently
3. densely
4. only
5. bluntly

1. timid
2. culinary
3. peaceful
4. wooden
5. serious

1. masses
2. circuits
3. sects
4. recipes
5. budgets

1. inquisitive
2. prompt
3. exotic
4. standard
5. shrewd

1. lambs
2. passions
3. baskets
4. cones
5. weights

1. judge
2. place
3. wire
4. parlor
5. precaution

1. tape
2. result
3. raffle
4. warrior
5. nominee

1. astute
2. ebony
3. standard
4. cute
5. bald

When bones are treated by this same _____ of destructive distillation, bone _____, or animal charcoal, is _____. Bone black is only _____ fifteen per cent carbon, but the _____ structure of the charred _____ exposes an enormous surface _____, with the result that the _____ is able to absorb _____ quantities of gases and _____ matter from solutions.

1. hypothesis
2. nightmare
3. process
4. glory
5. mystery

1. bamboo
2. cupcake
3. bone
4. beetle
5. ancestor

1. mold
2. mark
3. wisdom
4. future
5. black

1. sieve
2. process
3. rodeo
4. window
5. area

1. endeavored
2. denounced
3. irked
4. dismayed
5. produced

1. dew
2. carbon
3. acorn
4. loom
5. season

1. sadly
2. slyly
3. about
4. smoothly
5. hotly

1. sticky
2. warm
3. bogus
4. large
5. angry

1. devious
2. porous
3. rugged
4. rustic
5. stupid

1. embarrassing
2. coloring
3. revenging
4. skinning
5. strapping

It is a great tribute to Arrhenius that his _____ theory of ionization served so _____ as the guide for the _____ of the properties of _____. Present-day knowledge that the _____ has concerning the crystalline _____ of electrovalent compounds was not _____ to him when, at the _____ of 28, he _____ his thesis on _____.

○	1. frozen 2. robust 3. original 4. senile 5. barefoot	○	1. cinema 2. turban 3. sourdough 4. cherry 5. structure
○	1. silently 2. damply 3. frugally 4. long 5. watchfully	○	1. parallel 2. crude 3. available 4. selfish 5. iridescent
○	1. anniversary 2. steak 3. bias 4. study 5. egotism	○	1. map 2. spirit 3. chalk 4. age 5. risk
○	1. solutions 2. antitoxins 3. rickets 4. hoses 5. boils	○	1. wielded 2. defrosted 3. mourned 4. published 5. idolized
○	1. clover 2. chemist 3. reptile 4. obsidian 5. bathyscaphe	○	1. bamboo 2. recollection 3. respiration 4. lemonade 5. ionization

All of the noble gases except helium are _____ from the careful fractional _____ of liquid air. While these _____ unreactive substances form practically _____ compounds in contrast to their _____ chemically reactive neighboring _____ in the periodic chart, you will _____ that you are already _____ with some of the _____ so far found for these _____.

1. wilted 2. combined 3. obtained 4. delayed 5. blurted	1. elements 2. volts 3. odors 4. levers 5. pistils
1. navigation 2. distillation 3. admiration 4. accommodation 5. destination	1. mourn 2. find 3. cheer 4. build 5. teach
1. chemically 2. malleably 3. diatomically 4. allotropically 5. igneously	1. rotten 2. familiar 3. profuse 4. fallow 5. ample
1. lame 2. ill 3. no 4. profuse 5. diffuse	1. uses 2. estates 3. scores 4. loads 5. props
1. damply 2. indifferently 3. half 4. more 5. gleefully	1. whips 2. gases 3. evils 4. aims 5. zoos

Despite their difference in mass, protons and electrons _____ charges of equal magnitude. Since these _____ are of opposite _____ as well as of _____ magnitude, one electron neutralizes one _____. An uncharged, or _____ neutral, object contains protons and _____ in equal numbers.

Electrons, _____ less mass than protons, can be _____ more readily. An object _____ a charge when some electrons have moved into or out of it.

1. plead
2. confess
3. have
4. skip
5. cook

1. hints
2. quarrels
3. swimmers
4. inlets
5. charges

1. natures
2. tapes
3. highways
4. biscuits
5. kettles

1. equal
2. armored
3. pale
4. foamy
5. aloof

1. buffer
2. bomb
3. nonmetal
4. orbit
5. proton

1. timidly
2. gleefully
3. breathlessly
4. electrically
5. moodily

1. electrons
2. fulcrums
3. metalloids
4. watersheds
5. drugs

1. perplexing
2. having
3. scalding
4. sprinting
5. bucking

1. swarmed
2. moved
3. laid
4. massaged
5. smelled

1. eats
2. telephones
3. acquires
4. bellows
5. thrills

Alpha particles from radioactive elements such as _____ and polonium were not _____ effective in bringing about _____ in the nuclei of _____ because they had little _____ power. Consequently scientists _____ for a new source of _____ with which to _____ the nucleus. They wanted _____ that would have greater _____ and more energy. One of the devices constructed to secure such particles was the Van de Graaff generator.

1. fungus
2. poison
3. radium
4. migration
5. liver

1. graciously
2. proudly
3. very
4. darkly
5. peacefully

1. changes
2. tongues
3. bubbles
4. tidbits
5. parents

1. yolks
2. filaments
3. nymphs
4. eels
5. atoms

1. chuckling
2. penetrating
3. foaming
4. bulging
5. renting

1. killed
2. ravaged
3. danced
4. looked
5. embezzled

1. levers
2. ancestors
3. fossils
4. astronauts
5. particles

1. fondle
2. taste
3. pickle
4. humor
5. bombard

1. spores
2. ligaments
3. particles
4. fingernails
5. paramecia

1. erosion
2. velocity
3. nutrition
4. slime
5. iodine

If you send the light from an _____ lamp filament through a _____, you will see a _____ spectrum which is a _____ display of colors from _____ to violet. If the _____ per unit interval of _____ of the spectrum is _____ at a number of _____ and plotted against the _____, the resulting graph is characteristic of a continuous spectrum.

( )
1. atmospheric
2. incandescent
3. alive
4. underground
5. antibiotic

( )
1. diatom
2. spectroscope
3. satellite
4. physicist
5. snake

( )
1. grouchy
2. continuous
3. robust
4. laborious
5. jovial

( )
1. modern
2. contemptuous
3. rainbow
4. proper
5. predatory

( )
1. sleet
2. census
3. red
4. wire
5. stamina

( )
1. giant
2. insect
3. cue
4. acorn
5. power

( )
1. gravitation
2. erosion
3. exploration
4. birth
5. wavelength

( )
1. sliced
2. exposed
3. inspired
4. dwindled
5. measured

( )
1. levers
2. extinguishers
3. wavelengths
4. adaptations
5. gills

( )
1. wavelength
2. migration
3. indication
4. cavity
5. compressor

Certain enzymes <u>digest</u> food, breaking it _____ into smaller molecules that can be _____ into the blood stream and _____ to the tissues. Other _____ use these smaller molecules to _____ other polymers such as _____ (animal starch) or special _____ for various cells. Occasionally a _____ nonprotein molecule, called a <u>co-enzyme</u>, must _____ with the enzyme in _____ to activate it.

1. merrily
2. suspiciously
3. sleepily
4. down
5. cruelly

1. absorbed
2. blubbered
3. baked
4. wrestled
5. telephoned

1. screwed
2. mentioned
3. transported
4. tethered
5. hobbled

1. enzymes
2. electromagnetics
3. amphibians
4. farads
5. vectors

1. nuzzle
2. fondle
3. throttle
4. synthesize
5. somersault

1. neutralization
2. titration
3. adsorption
4. glycogen
5. saponification

1. proteins
2. frictions
3. conductors
4. corks
5. grids

1. flagrant
2. timid
3. somber
4. grand
5. second

1. associate
2. educate
3. delight
4. throb
5. hiccup

1. chess
2. art
3. order
4. stone
5. bacon

Oxygen is one of the most active _____ as would be _____ from its high electronegativity. It _____ with other elements forming _____ called oxides. An oxide is a _____ consisting of oxygen and (at least) one _____ element. All oxides are _____ by exothermic reactions and are _____ very stable compounds. Nonmetals like _____, carbon, and sulfur burn in _____. Because the electronegativity difference between these nonmetals and oxygen is small, the oxides which are formed are covalent bonded and exist as molecules.

( )
1. colloids
2. elements
3. bases
4. anions
5. dynes

( )
1. mute
2. stormy
3. other
4. bland
5. flashy

( )
1. scalded
2. recruited
3. expected
4. invited
5. timed

( )
1. steered
2. formed
3. nicked
4. exhorted
5. dreaded

( )
1. combines
2. delights
3. grinds
4. slumbers
5. bawls

( )
1. usually
2. fondly
3. sweetly
4. loudly
5. softly

( )
1. ventricles
2. joules
3. spectrums
4. filters
5. compounds

( )
1. emulsion
2. hydrogen
3. biology
4. radar
5. slime

( )
1. vaccine
2. botanist
3. meteorite
4. compound
5. glacier

( )
1. protein
2. scurvy
3. radar
4. oxygen
5. frost

Every time the nucleus of an atom of a _____ substance decays, energy is _____. Every time the _____ of an atom of a _____ substance splits, energy is _____ Every time the nuclei of _____ join in a fusion _____, energy is produced. All _____ changes involve energy changes. But _____ kinds of changes in _____ also involve energy changes. For instance, energy is very often released as a result of a chemical change.

( )
1. random
2. saturated
3. ductile
4. peptic
5. radioactive

( )
1. knotted
2. raffled
3. produced
4. repealed
5. alerted

( )
1. buoyancy
2. alkali
3. gel
4. watt
5. nucleus

( )
1. fissionable
2. deciduous
3. tidal
4. spiny
5. marble

( )
1. renovated
2. produced
3. impoverished
4. scorched
5. lamented

( )
1. reptiles
2. embryos
3. atoms
4. acids
5. snakes

( )
1. reaction
2. conviction
3. temptation
4. laxative
5. hamburger

( )
1. vacant
2. laborious
3. nuclear
4. illicit
5. rotten

( )
1. sly
2. other
3. grouchy
4. rich
5. bilingual

( )
1. booty
2. matter
3. shame
4. poverty
5. opportunity

The valence of an element represents the _____ of that element to _____ with other elements in _____ combination, and is expreseed as a _____. That number is determined by the _____ of univalent atoms with which one _____ of that element can _____. For example, an atom of _____ (atomic number 12) has _____ valence electrons. One magnesium _____ will combine with two chlorine atoms by donating one valence electron to each of the chlorine atoms.

1. entrance
2. institution
3. torrent
4. ability
5. veil

1. implore
2. combine
3. embalm
4. scoff
5. bang

1. spherical
2. chemical
3. frosty
4. marble
5. underdeveloped

1. demand
2. telescope
3. number
4. screech
5. token

1. superstition
2. belfry
3. weariness
4. number
5. account

1. atom
2. slope
3. fossil
4. wasp
5. axis

1. impeach
2. crouch
3. protest
4. exercise
5. combine

1. mold
2. magnesium
3. tuberculosis
4. cartilage
5. erosion

1. wanton
2. affluent
3. repugnant
4. ruby
5. two

1. flotation
2. ohm
3. orbital
4. atom
5. solenoid

The first radio transmitters employed by Guglielmo Marconi _____ radio waves by means of _____. Later, powerful high-frequency (_____ to as radio-frequency or RF) _____ (capable of about 20,000 _____ per second) were used. With the _____ of electronic tubes, today's _____ can produce alternating currents with _____ as high as billions of _____ per second. Each station _____ alternating current at its own particular radio frequency by means of the vacuum-tube oscillator.

1. squirted
2. invited
3. tarnished
4. shriveled
5. produced

1. help
2. barb
3. smell
4. poise
5. color

1. tents
2. scripts
3. sparks
4. hemlocks
5. broncos

1. rudders
2. transmitters
3. quivers
4. passions
5. voids

1. confessed
2. motioned
3. referred
4. applied
5. restricted

1. frequencies
2. elements
3. equilibriums
4. thermocouples
5. metalloids

1. buffers
2. domains
3. nutrients
4. transmutations
5. generators

1. stanzas
2. appropriations
3. technicians
4. stars
5. alternations

1. institutions
2. subscriptions
3. wagons
4. alternations
5. scripts

1. generates
2. inflates
3. sterilizes
4. contaminates
5. digests

Ionic substances like NaCl usually have _____ melting points, showing that the _____ in the solid are _____ together by strong electrostatic _____. To dissolve them, a _____ solvent such as water is _____ needed The water molecules _____ the ions, with the _____ ends of water molecules _____ to the negative _____, and the negative ends of water molecules attached to the positive ions.

1. high
2. prompt
3. cynical
4. festive
5. floral

1. odors
2. muscles
3. ions
4. ancestors
5. pinwheels

1. held
2. ordained
3. slain
4. published
5. blessed

1. sales
2. razors
3. forces
4. wolves
5. cherries

1. geological
2. convex
3. polar
4. frosty
5. fishlike

1. treacherously
2. proudly
3. fragrantly
4. usually
5. insolently

1. alleviate
2. surround
3. personify
4. humiliate
5. baffle

1. horrible
2. barefoot
3. west
4. positive
5. rubber

1. proposed
2. mailed
3. patrolled
4. sneaked
5. attached

1. vapors
2. larvae
3. lipids
4. grids
5. ions

Animal charcoal, or boneblack, is _____ by the destructive _____ of bones. The by-products of the _____ include bone oil and _____, which are used for _____ alcohol (making it _____ for human consumption). Boneblack _____ contains calcium phosphate as an _____. This can be removed by _____ the boneblack with an _____.

1. inspired
2. mentioned
3. produced
4. pampered
5. advocated

1. distillation
2. ammonia
3. research
4. classification
5. astronomy

1. stranger
2. glass
3. process
4. instrument
5. jewelry

1. pyridine
2. candlepower
3. cohesion
4. equilibrium
5. velocity

1. surrendering
2. denaturing
3. prolonging
4. interviewing
5. educating

1. lame
2. brisk
3. exuberant
4. bloody
5. unfit

1. poorly
2. hotly
3. sadly
4. usually
5. orally

1. impurity
2. ovule
3. acid
4. artery
5. insulation

1. alerting
2. treating
3. notifying
4. bringing
5. beholding

1. aim
2. acid
3. inkling
4. increment
5. egg

There is an equilibrium between solid silver _____ and its ions in _____. If a solution of a _____ containing a common _____, such as sodium chloride, is _____, the equilibrium will be _____ affected. The increased concentration of _____ ions from sodium chloride will _____ up the reverse reaction, _____ silver chloride precipitate. The _____ reaction will not be affected. Consequently a new equilibrium will be established with more silver chloride precipitated and less silver ion in solution.

1. chloride
2. tuberculosis
3. cellulose
4. celery
5. cartilage

1. leather
2. rubber
3. transmission
4. hemlock
5. water

1. watershed
2. substance
3. skyrocket
4. diffusion
5. membrane

1. gene
2. membrane
3. gelatin
4. eel
5. ion

1. invited
2. frisked
3. folded
4. jailed
5. added

1. musically
2. regally
3. sleepily
4. greatly
5. painfully

1. convex
2. sensory
3. chloride
4. molten
5. drugged

1. patrol
2. fluff
3. pull
4. rub
5. speed

1. commemorating
2. resisting
3. forming
4. shaking
5. surrounding

1. forward
2. eternal
3. ignorant
4. fruity
5. bloody

When an alternating potential difference is increasing between the _____ of an inductor, the _____ opposes the increase of _____. But when the potential _____ decreases, the reaction helps the _____ to continue. Therefore, when the _____ difference has reached its _____ value and has begun to _____, the current continues to _____ for a brief interval. _____ the current peak comes <u>after</u> the potential difference peak; that is, the current <u>lags</u> the potential difference

1. terminals
2. telescopes
3. baskets
4. anniversaries
5. subscriptions

1. potential
2. rustic
3. purple
4. bilingual
5. zealous

1. astronaut
2. clover
3. reaction
4. altitude
5. polio

1. culinary
2. native
3. lewd
4. divine
5. maximum

1. rain
2. current
3. difficulty
4. conviction
5. investment

1. search
2. decrease
3. meddle
4. scuff
5. clank

1. difference
2. giant
3. genius
4. dynasty
5. cloud

1. rustle
2. spatter
3. stiffen
4. increase
5. lurch

1. current
2. survey
3. figure
4. bandit
5. blouse

1. Noisily
2. Pensively
3. Wistfully
4. Slyly
5. Thus

In redox reactions, electrons are transferred from the _____ being oxidized to the _____ being reduced. The total _____ of electrons lost must _____ the total number of _____ gained. This equality can be _____ by considering the oxidation and _____ parts of the reaction _____, and then bringing the _____ transfer into balance by _____ coefficients. This method can be used to balance all redox reactions.

( )
1. vertebra
2. extinguisher
3. marble
4. substance
5. birth

( )
1. burner
2. gland
3. substance
4. cork
5. filament

( )
1. recipe
2. ballad
3. trash
4. number
5. favor

( )
1. kill
2. flag
3. equal
4. drink
5. strain

( )
1. ventricles
2. electrons
3. acids
4. ovules
5. turbines

( )
1. obtained
2. tangled
3. persisted
4. junked
5. neglected

( )
1. porous
2. reduction
3. genetic
4. digestive
5. contaminated

( )
1. stoutly
2. separately
3. hourly
4. obstinately
5. darkly

( )
1. salivary
2. bony
3. carnivorous
4. sensory
5. electron

( )
1. penetrating
2. investing
3. reminding
4. applying
5. hoarding

Oxidation numbers have been used as a device for _____ a fictitious charge to an _____ in a molecule. According to this _____, oxidation-reduction reactions involve changes of _____ numbers. In order for _____ to be conserved there must be a _____ between changes of oxidation _____. The algebraic sum of _____ changes must equal zero. _____, oxidation numbers provide a _____ for balancing redox equations.

( )
1. writing
2. assigning
3. skidding
4. swinging
5. stabbing

( )
1. balance
2. limit
3. tyrant
4. country
5. taxicab

( )
1. astronaut
2. embryo
3. earthquake
4. atom
5. abdomen

( )
1. bite
2. number
3. missile
4. squat
5. habitat

( )
1. scheme
2. density
3. librarian
4. taxicab
5. farce

( )
1. sticky
2. sly
3. all
4. brisk
5. vacant

( )
1. orbital
2. allotropic
3. immiscible
4. oxidation
5. ductile

( )
1. Noisily
2. Consequently
3. Violently
4. Slowly
5. Merely

( )
1. charge
2. bias
3. poverty
4. ham
5. friendship

( )
1. myth
2. zoo
3. basis
4. pirate
5. prophecy

SPPED

FORM
85
S

TEST DEVELOPMENT NOTEBOOK

Answer Key for Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises TEXTUAL DOMAIN Science

Revised 1977

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Divisions of Research and Evaluation
Albany, New York 12234
1976

TM 830 060

SPPED: System for Pupil and Program Evaluation and Development

TEST DEVELOPMENT NOTEBOOK

Answer Key for

Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises

TEXTUAL DOMAIN

SCIENCE

For use with SPPED Form 81, Test Development Notebook Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises, Revised 1977.

The University Of The State Of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Divisions of Research and Evaluation
Albany, New York 12234
November 1977

TDN: Multiple-Choice Cloze--Answer Key

TEXTUAL DOMAIN: Science (S)

Position of answer corresponds with position of item on exercise page.

Difficulty Level 5	S 5-1	S 5-2	S 5-3	S 5-4	S 5-5	S 5-6
	3 4	1 1	1 4	3 2	2 3	3 1
	4 2	3 1	4 4	2 1	4 1	2 1
	2 2	2 2	1 4	3 4	4 4	4 3
	4 2	1 3	2 3	3 4	1 4	4 1
	2 3	1 1	2 3	2 2	1 4	3 2
	S 5-7	S 5-8	S 5-9	S 5-10	S 5-11	S 5-12
	4 1	4 3	1 3	2 2	4 1	3 4
	2 1	3 1	3 2	2 3	1 4	4 2
	1 4	3 2	1 2	2 2	3 2	2 1
	3 3	2 4	4 1	1 3	1 1	2 1
	1 2	3 2	4 3	4 4	2 2	2 1
Difficulty Level 6	S 6-1	S 6-2	S 6-3	S 6-4		
	3 1	4 4	3 4	2 1		
	4 1	2 4	2 2	4 1		
	4 1	2 4	3 2	3 4		
	2 3	2 3	1 2	2 2		
	3 4	3 4	1 1	3 1		
Difficulty Level 8	S 8-1	S 8-2	S 8-3			
	4 3	2 4	3 2			
	1 4	1 3	1 5			
	1 3	1 4	1 3			
	4 1	4 1	5 3			
	4 4	1 2	2 1			

Difficulty Level 9

S 9-1	S 9-2	S 9-3			
4 3	1 2	1 2			
4 4	4 2	2 5			
3 1	2 4	5 2			
2 5	2 4	3 2			
3 2	4 5	3 3			

Difficulty Level 10

S 10-1	S 10-2	S 10-3	S 10-4	S 10-5	
1 5	4 1	3 2	3 4	4 5	
3 2	2 2	5 5	5 3	3 3	
5 4	1 3	3 2	1 2	1 4	
4 1	2 3	3 3	2 4	5 1	
5 5	2 3	2 1	5 3	3 3	

Difficulty Level 11

S 11-1	S 11-2	S 11-3	S 11-4		
4 3	5 4	5 4	5 3		
3 5	5 1	4 4	5 5		
2 5	1 2	1 1	4 2		
3 5	4 2	3 1	3 2		
4 4	3 4	3 3	3 5		

Difficulty Level 12

S 12-1	S 12-2	S 12-3	S 12-4	S 12-5	S 12-6
1 1	3 1	2 5	1 4	4 1	2 4
2 2	2 1	2 1	2 2	3 2	5 4
2 4	4 3	2 5	1 5	3 1	2 4
3 1	4 3	3 4	4 4	3 2	4 3
3 4	3 4	5 4	2 5	5 1	4 3

S 12-7	S 12-8	S 12-9			
1 2	2 4	3 4			
2 5	3 4	3 5			
2 2	1 3	2 1			
5 4	2 5	1 2			
4 4	2 1	1 4			

Difficulty Level 13	S 13-1	S 13-2	S 13-3	S 13-4	S 13-5	S 13-6
	4 5	1 2	1 5	3 1	1 5	5 2
	4 1	5 5	1 4	4 2	5 2	5 1
	5 5	3 2	4 1	1 5	3 3	4 4
	4 1	2 4	3 5	5 4	4 2	4 5
	4 1	1 1	1 5	2 1	4 1	4 5
	S 13-7	S 13-8	S 13-9			
	5 3	5 1	4 2			
	5 5	2 4	4 4			
	1 3	4 2	3 2			
	2 5	4 4	4 2			
	1 3	1 5	3 4			
Difficulty Level 14	S 14-1	S 14-2	S 14-3	S 14-4	S 14-5	S 14-6
	3 2	4 2	1 4	1 5	4 1	4 5
	2 3	3 2	5 5	1 2	4 1	1 5
	3 1	1 2	5 3	1 2	5 4	2 3
	1 1	2 5	4 5	3 4	2 4	3 4
	1 5	3 3	1 5	1 3	3 4	3 4
	S 14-7	S 14-8	S 14-9	S 14-10	S 14-11	
	4 1	3 3	3 3	4 2	5 5	
	3 1	2 4	2 5	5 3	3 3	
	2 4	3 5	5 1	5 3	2 2	
	3 4	2 2	1 2	4 3	5 3	
	5 3	4 4	2 1	5 3	1 3	
Difficulty Level 15	S 15-1	S 15-2	S 15-3	S 15-4	S 15-5	S 15-6
	5 4	2 1	3 4	2 2	2 5	4 3
	4 5	4 3	1 3	3 2	2 5	1 5
	3 4	2 3	2 1	3 5	2 2	2 5
	2 4	5 3	2 4	2 2	2 5	4 1
	4 3	1 1	1 5	2 3	3 2	1 3

Difficulty Level 16

S 16-1	S 16-2	S 16-3	S 16-4	S 16-5	S 16-6
2 2	2 2	1 4	3 2	4 3	3 2
4 1	4 3	5 2	3 5	2 2	1 5
4 1	3 1	1 3	4 2	4 2	1 4
2 2	3 2	1 4	2 2	3 2	3 3
1 4	2 1	3 4	3 5	1 1	2 5

S 16-7	S 16-8	S 16-9	S 16-10	S 16-11	S 16-12
2 2	1 5	4 5	2 4	1 2	1 2
2 3	1 5	4 2	1 2	3 4	4 1
2 3	1 4	4 2	3 4	1 1	3 1
3 2	5 5	5 5	1 5	1 5	4 4
5 5	1 5	3 1	2 4	2 5	5 3

S 16-13
5 1
4 3
1 5
2 5
4 4

Difficulty Level 17

S 17-1	S 17-2	S 17-3	S 17-4	S 17-5	S 17-6
2 4	1 5	4 4	2 5	3 2	2 5
2 4	3 4	1 1	3 1	2 5	4 4
2 1	4 3	2 4	3 2	1 3	3 4
1 4	1 5	2 4	1 4	3 3	5 1
3 3	4 1	4 1	2 4	2 5	5 4

S 17-7	S 17-8	S 17-9	S 17-10	S 17-11	S 17-12
1 3	5 4	3 1	3 5	2 3	3 3
2 4	3 3	4 3	2 3	3 4	3 4
4 5	2 4	5 3	4 3	1 3	1 1
5 2	1 3	3 4	5 1	4 4	4 3
5 2	3 1	1 2	5 1	1 2	1 1

	S 17-13	S 17-14	S 17-15	S 17-16	S 17-17	S 17-18
	4 4	3 2	4 5	1 4	1 5	5 4
	5 5	1 2	1 2	5 5	3 5	2 3
	2 4	3 4	4 1	4 5	4 4	4 2
	4 3	1 1	3 1	4 4	4 3	3 5
	5 2	1 5	4 4	4 1	4 4	2 1
Difficulty Level 18	**S 18-1**	**S 18-2**	**S 18-3**	**S 18-4**	**S 18-5**	**S 18-6**
	1 4	1 4	2 5	3 5	5 5	5 4
	3 4	4 3	1 1	2 4	4 5	5 1
	3 3	4 2	1 4	1 3	4 3	4 3
	3 4	4 4	2 4	4 1	4 4	1 5
	1 3	1 1	1 2	5 5	4 5	2 5
	S 18-7	**S 18-8**	**S 18-9**	**S 18-10**	**S 18-11**	
	4 1	4 4	3 2	3 3	5 4	
	3 2	4 5	4 1	5 2	2 5	
	1 2	1 2	4 4	5 4	4 1	
	3 4	4 1	4 5	1 3	3 2	
	1 1	3 1	3 5	4 2	3 2	
Difficulty Level 19	**S 19-1**	**S 19-2**	**S 19-3**	**S 19-4**	**S 19-5**	
	3 4	5 2	2 3	4 5	1 2	
	3 3	3 2	2 1	3 3	3 3	
	1 5	5 5	2 5	3 2	4 4	
	4 3	2 4	3 3	3 5	3 3	
	3 2	5 3	4 3	4 4	1 2	
Difficulty Level 20	**S 20-1**	**S 20-2**	**S 20-3**	**S 20-4**	**S 20-5**	**S 20-6**
	4 4	4 3	2 1	3 2	2 5	2 2
	3 4	2 2	1 1	1 2	1 1	4 1
	3 1	2 5	4 5	3 1	5 2	3 5
	1 2	3 4	1 1	1 2	2 1	5 3
	3 4	1 2	5 5	1 4	1 1	1 1

	S 20-7	S 20-8	S 20-9	S 20-10	S 20-11	
	5 1	1 2	2 3	5 5	4 5	
	3 4	1 2	3 5	2 5	5 2	
	3 2	5 3	5 4	3 5	1 4	
	2 3	1 5	3 2	2 3	3 3	
	2 4	1 3	3 1	1 4	2 3	
Difficulty Level 21	S 21-1	S 21-2	S 21-3	S 21-4	S 21-5	S 21-6
	3 1	2 4	4 3	4 4	2 4	3 5
	2 4	3 4	2 5	2 3	4 4	4 2
	4 5	2 2	4 5	5 2	1 1	2 4
	5 2	5 5	1 1	4 1	3 2	2 1
	1 1	4 4	1 1	1 1	3 4	4 3
	S 21-7	S 21-8	S 21-9	S 21-10		
	5 1	5 4	3 5	1 4		
	5 4	3 3	1 1	2 2		
	4 5	2 2	4 2	1 5		
	2 2	1 4	4 2	1 3		
	5 2	4 2	1 3	3 5		
Difficulty Level 22	S 22-1	S 22-2	S 22-3	S 22-4	S 22-5	S 22-6
	3 4	5 2	5 1	4 2	4 5	2 3
	5 5	5 4	1 3	4 4	3 3	4 1
	5 3	3 1	3 3	3 2	4 4	3 2
	2 1	4 4	1 5	2 2	4 1	4 4
	4 3	2 4	4 1	4 1	5 4	2 1
	S 22-7	S 22-8	S 22-9	S 22-10	S 22-11	
	2 5	5 2	3 4	5 2	1 2	
	4 2	1 3	2 5	4 5	5 3	
	4 5	4 2	5 3	3 4	4 1	
	3 5	5 3	3 5	2 4	1 4	
	2 3	2 1	4 1	1 1	2 4	

Difficulty Level						
23	S 23-1	S 23-2	S 23-3	S 23-4	S 23-5	S 23-6
	4 3	5 2	5 3	3 4	5 5	5 2
	3 4	3 1	2 2	5 4	5 4	1 3
	1 1	3 1	2 4	1 2	3 1	1 4
	3 5	2 5	3 5	4 2	1 4	2 4
	2 1	2 1	3 1	2 5	3 1	4 4
	S 23-7	S 23-8	S 23-9			
	3 4	4 4	2 5			
	2 3	4 4	3 2			
	3 5	1 5	3 4			
	1 1	3 2	3 5			
	5 1	1 1	1 5			
Difficulty Level						
24	S 24-1	S 24-2	S 24-3	S 24-4	S 24-5	S 24-6
	1 2	3 2	5 3	1 3	2 3	1 4
	5 4	5 2	2 4	1 3	4 3	5 2
	4 4	5 5	2 4	1 5	3 2	5 1
	3 5	4 2	5 3	5 1	4 5	1 2
	5 3	2 1	5 1	3 1	2 4	5 2
	S 24-7	S 24-8	S 24-9	S 24-10	S 24-11	
	3 1	2 1	3 5	2 2	2 4	
	1 5	4 5	3 5	2 2	2 1	
	5 4	3 5	5 5	2 4	4 5	
	4 1	2 1	1 3	3 2	1 1	
	3 4	2 4	3 3	1 5	2 5	
Difficulty Level						
25	S 25-1	S 25-2	S 25-3	S 25-4	S 25-5	S 25-6
	3 2	5 3	3 4	4 4	5 2	5 4
	2 2	1 2	2 2	5 1	4 3	3 1
	3 2	3 5	4 1	1 3	2 1	5 2
	1 5	2 1	1 2	5 1	4 3	4 3
	4 5	4 4	3 4	4 2	2 2	3 4

	S 25-7	S 25-8				
	2 4	3 3				
	1 5	5 4				
	3 3	1 5				
	2 5	3 5				
	2 4	2 1				
Difficulty Level 26	S 26-1	S 26-2	S 26-3	S 26-4	S 26-5	S 26-6
	5 5	5 2	2 4	3 5	1 1	2 1
	1 4	5 5	4 1	2 3	5 5	2 2
	4 5	1 5	1 5	2 3	5 3	2 5
	1 3	2 2	3 1	2 3	4 4	3 1
	2 5	1 5	2 3	5 4	4 2	1 2
	S 26-7	S 26-8				
	2 3	2 3				
	4 1	2 4				
	3 2	1 1				
	3 2	5 2				
	1 1	2 2				
Difficulty Level 27	S 27-1	S 27-2	S 27-3	S 27-4	S 27-5	S 27-6
	1 5	1 4	3 3	3 5	3 1	3 4
	1 1	4 5	5 5	4 3	2 2	5 1
	3 3	4 2	5 2	4 4	1 2	1 2
	3 2	5 2	3 4	1 4	3 1	1 2
	2 1	1 3	2 2	2 5	4 2	5 3
Difficulty Level 29	S 29-1	S 29-2	S 29-3	S 29-4		
	3 4	2 5	4 4	2 3		
	3 5	2 5	1 1	3 2		
	1 5	2 5	3 5	1 1		
	5 3	3 3	1 1	5 2		
	2 2	3 1	4 3	4 4		

TEXTUAL DOMAIN: Science (Cort.)

Difficulty Level 31	S 31-1	S 31-2	S 31-3	S 31-4		
	5 3	4 1	5 1	1 4		
	3 1	2 5	3 2	3 2		
	5 3	2 2	3 1	1 4		
	1 2	3 5	5 5	3 5		
	2 2	4 4	4 1	3 5		
Difficulty Level 32	**S 32-1**	**S 32-2**	**S 32-3**	**S 32-4**	**S 32-5**	
	3 5	1 4	1 1	4 1	2 1	
	1 4	5 3	3 5	3 2	4 2	
	3 1	2 5	2 2	4 2	1 3	
	1 2	5 3	1 4	3 5	4 2	
	2 2	5 1	1 5	2 4	1 3	